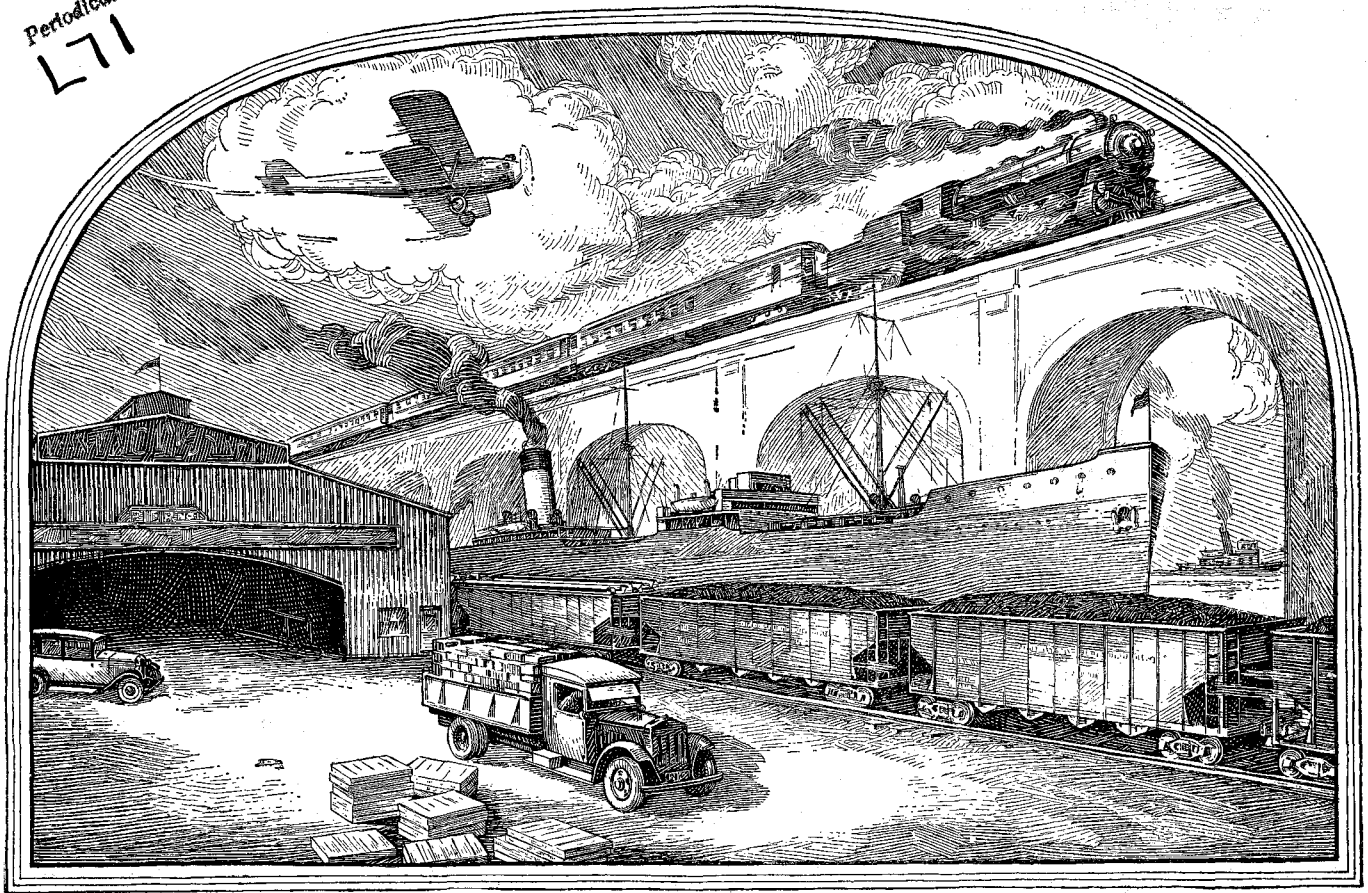


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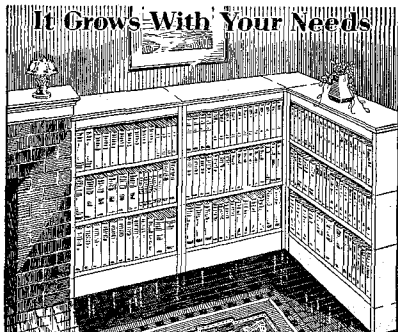
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 19.—The Earl of Balfour, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, dies at the home of his brother in Surrey, England. He was eighty-one.

Sixty thousand people attend services in St. Peter's, conducted by Pope Pius XI, in behalf of those persecuted for their faith in Russia. Similar services are held in Roman Catholic churches throughout the world.

Mahatma Gandhi defies the British Government by making a speech in Borsad, Bombay, India, in which he urges the town to send 500 volunteers to participate in the campaign of civil disobedience.

March 20.—Eugene Roy, a banker, is nominated by delegates of factions demanding representative government as provisional President of Haiti, to succeed President Louis Borno.

March 21.—Soviet workers parade through the streets of some of the principal cities of Russia in protest against foreign religious "interference" in the national atheistic campaign.

March 23.—The Soviet Central Executive Committee orders that food, medical aid, and school privileges must not be denied to those who are not privileged to vote.

The Chinese Ministry of Education at Nanking orders the University of Nanking and Shanghai College, both of which are Christian missionary institutions, to discontinue their theological departments and cease requiring their students to study religion.

March 24.—Foreign Minister Dino Grandi of Italy suggests a six-months' adjournment of the naval conference as a means of saving the conference from failure.

March 25.—Premier W. L. Mackenzie King's bill granting the Government authority to refuse clearance to liquor shipments destined for the United States is passed by the Canadian House of Commons, 173 to 11. The bill now goes to the Senate.

DOMESTIC

March 19.—Former President Taft was won over to believe that "a satisfactory result" could be achieved through Prohibition enforcement, his brother, Horace D. Taft, testifies before the House Judiciary Committee. Former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels testifies that Prohibition can be enforced, and Col. Walter F. Jenkins of the Salvation Army reads a letter from Commander Evangeline Booth in which she says that Prohibition has been "an unmixed blessing."

The Yale News announces that its Prohibition poll of Yale undergraduates shows that 57 per cent. of the freshmen replying admit drinking before coming to Yale, whereas only 40.6 per cent. of the seniors drank before entering Yale.

The United States continues to lead the world in its homicidal rate, asserts Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician, who says the violent death-rate, based on an examination of thirty-one cities, rose from 5.1 per 100,000 of population in 1900 to 9.1 in 1919 and 10.1 in 1929.

March 20.—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the national W. C. T. U., testifies before the House Judiciary Committee that "as long as the Nineteenth Amendment stands, the Eighteenth Amendment will stand also," despite all that the straw votes and polls show, and Mrs. Martha Bensley Bruere, New York sociologist, testifies that a study shows that the lower-wage groups in forty-four cities have profited from the dry laws, and that most employers of labor favor them.

March 21.—President Hoover nominates Judge John Johnston Parker, Republican, of Charlotte, North Carolina, to succeed the late Edward Terry Sanford as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is forty-four.

President Hoover announces the withdrawal of 600 men and 50 officers of the United States Marine Corps from Nicaragua.

March 22.—Edward L. Doheny, oil operator, is acquitted of the charge of giving a bribe of \$100,000 to former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall in connection with the Elk Hills naval oil leases.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces that his department will put under way this year a \$92,000,000 building program.

The Senate confirms the nomination of Judge Thomas D. Thacher of New York as Solicitor-General to succeed Charles Evans Hughes, Jr.

March 23.—The Russian Soviet Government is accused of making deliberate war on all religion and of carrying on a persecution unprecedented in modern times, in a report submitted by the subcommittee to the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities.

The National Business Survey Conference reports that business is improving in virtually every line of trade and industry.

March 24.—The Senate passes the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, 53 to 31.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the new British Ambassador to the United States, presents his credentials to President Hoover, and pledges to continue cooperation in furthering the effort to outlaw war.

March 25.—The Senate passes the Elliott-Keyes public buildings bill, which increases by \$230,000,000 the authorizations for public buildings and sites for the country at large and the District of Columbia. The total authorization is for \$553,000,000.

The North German Lloyd liner *Europa* makes her first Atlantic crossing with a new speed record of four days, 17 hours and 46 minutes for the westward crossing, 18 minutes under the time of her sister ship, the *Bremen*.

A mass meeting of Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews is held in New York City to protest against the religious persecutions in Russia.

The American Federation of Labor announces that official reports from trade-unions from twenty-four key industrial cities show unemployment has decreased for the first time since August.

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1,785,229 Members Join Music Defense League *in Sixty Days!*

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Within sixty days after formation of the Music Defense League was announced in newspaper advertisements (January 13) 1,785,229 citizens of the United States and Canada had joined it in protest against the substitution of mechanical music for Living Orchestras and Organists in the Theatre.

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Choose your SPRINGTIME FLOORS *the same pleasant way you buy draperies..*



DRESSING up your home this spring? Then here's some bright news to help make those dream rooms come true.

Right near your home are stores showing the prettiest floor effects that Armstrong designers have yet created. When you see these new spring fashions, you'll forget you're shopping for something to walk on.

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Before your eyes parades pattern after pattern. You match each of them with other fine furnishings, literally *see* room ensembles take form—until just the right color scheme strikes your fancy.

These easy-to-buy Armstrong Floors have other virtues that will strike your fancy. Foot-cushioning comfort is one. Long wear is another. And brightest of all is the Accolac-Processed surface that doesn't spot and stain. Wax it lightly and polish. Or where floors may need washing now and then, renew the

surface with Armstrong's Linoleum Lacquer. (Our laboratory experts tell us not to lacquer over wax.)

Where can you see these smart spring-time floors that offer so many advantages? Your daily paper will tell you the names of the department, furniture, and linoleum stores now showing the new styles in Armstrong's Linoleum Floors.

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(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

40060
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Vol. CV, No. 1

New York, April 5, 1930

Whole Number 2085

TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

DIXIE MEDIUM DRY IN A TWO MILLION POLL COUNT

THE SOUTH SPEAKS AT LAST in our tabulation of dry-wet votes to-day—the largest ever recorded at this stage of any LITERARY DIGEST poll.

Our readers will find the table on the next page. It accounts for 2,000,340 returned ballots and embraces forty States, plus the District of Columbia.

And still the ballots come pouring in, with all returns incomplete and eight States championing at the bit to make their first appearance in the tally-sheet.

Twenty of to-day's forty States, including the bulk of the Solid South, are debutantes in this great unofficial dry-wet referendum. The innumerable poll fans of the country have been waiting eagerly for this revelation. Now for pencils and percentages!

How goes the gallant South? Is it as dry as its dry friends hoped to find it? And these New England and other States that jump into the tally to-day, how dry are they? And is their dryness sufficient to swing an important change in the ratios of the voting totals accruing to the three questions on THE DIGEST's ballot?

Has the repeal drive been checked? Have the enforcement hosts rallied? How fares it with modification? These are some of the conundrums confronting the fans when they turn this page.

Their first glance at our tabulation totals will show 553,337 for enforcement, 598,252 for modification, and 848,751 for repeal, and a little figuring with the rule-of-three will show that the bone-drys have gained a trifle more than a point in ratio value since last week, while modification has gone down almost a point, and repeal has lost a fraction of a point.

But the variation, it must be confessed, is nothing to write home about. The wets throughout the land will probably continue to claim a sweeping victory by counting the modification vote in with the repeal vote and calling the total "wet."

But, on the other hand, the resourceful drys have begun to claim the modification vote as a part of their bag and baggage, and, by adding it to the enforcement vote, they argue that Prohibition is coming out on top in the poll. The point they

seek to make is that both the enforcementists and the modificationists are in favor of retaining the Prohibition Amendment, and should therefore be counted together in the Prohibition column.

This makes a very pretty quarrel, toward which THE DIGEST maintains its historic attitude of neutrality, and to which we may return with some citations of editorial and other opinion.

Glancing at some of the newly arrived States in to-day's mammoth tabulation, we see Alabama and Arkansas running almost neck and neck in rolling up pluralities for enforcement.

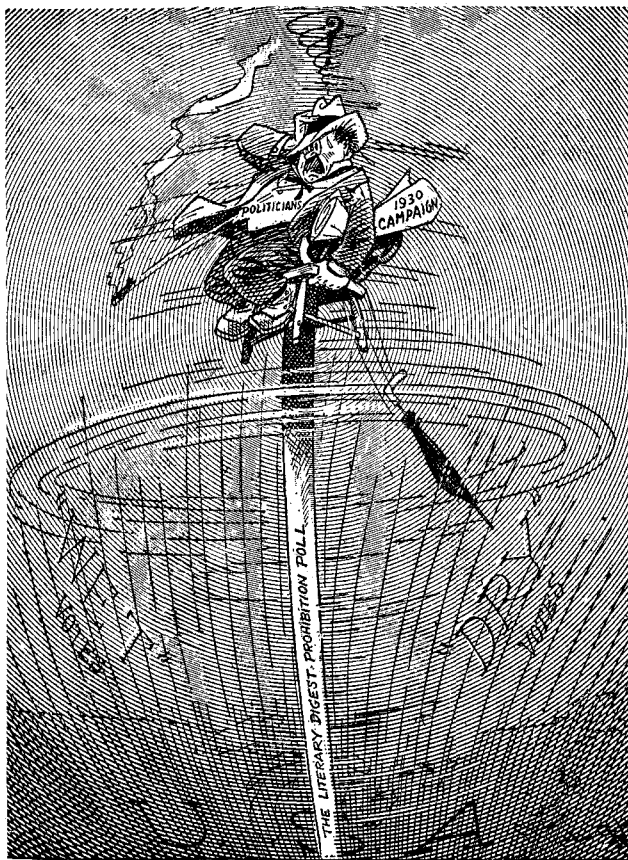
It will be seen that Delaware plunges for repeal, its vote in the third column outweighing its combined enforcement and modification votes. Florida, Louisiana, and Kentucky also go wet—unless their modification and enforcement votes be counted together, in accordance with the dry argument mentioned above.

Georgia remains loyal to enforcement, in a rather evenly distributed vote. Maryland goes ultra-wet, with a repeal vote outnumbering its other two votes combined. Mississippi favors enforcement by a small margin, but Tennessee goes dry with a bang, its enforcement vote soaring beyond its combined modification and repeal votes. Texas gives enforcement a solid plu-

rality, and is counterbalanced by Virginia with a vote of similar proportions giving its chief weight to repeal. West Virginia, however, rallies for the drys. And, despite what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, in pre-Prohibition days, both States figure in THE DIGEST's driest column.

Turning to New England, we find Massachusetts delivering 30,688 dripping wet votes, as against 19,594 dry, and 16,723 damp ones. New Hampshire and Vermont, on the contrary back the bone-dry cause. Rhode Island, which is looking forward to holding an official Prohibition referendum, plunges hard for repeal.

But Maine, which has been called the Grandmother of Prohibition, rallies pluckily for enforcement, and gets under the wire by a nose, as it were—4,116 dry, 2,589 damp, and 4,035 wet—



THE POLE SITTER

—Clubb in the Albany Knickerbocker Press.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION POLL

State	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal	Total
ALABAMA.....	2,797	1,678	1,713	6,188
ARKANSAS.....	3,447	1,724	1,749	6,920
CALIFORNIA.....	34,672	38,169	41,451	114,292
CONNECTICUT.....	9,091	15,739	25,558	50,388
DELAWARE.....	1,288	867	2,180	4,335
DIST. OF COLUMBIA..	2,560	2,998	4,836	10,394
FLORIDA.....	1,900	1,824	2,558	6,282
GEORGIA.....	4,884	3,885	4,245	13,014
ILLINOIS.....	40,619	52,225	78,892	171,736
INDIANA.....	23,791	17,736	18,096	59,623
IOWA.....	24,971	17,790	17,036	59,797
KANSAS.....	21,270	8,119	6,000	35,389
KENTUCKY.....	6,598	5,526	8,170	20,294
LOUISIANA.....	916	1,319	2,377	4,612
MAINE.....	4,116	2,589	4,035	10,740
MARYLAND.....	4,493	5,632	10,999	21,124
MASSACHUSETTS....	19,594	16,723	30,688	67,005
MICHIGAN.....	24,969	27,782	38,360	91,111
MINNESOTA.....	23,425	23,506	29,710	76,641
MISSISSIPPI.....	1,651	1,022	1,540	4,213
MISSOURI.....	26,193	21,119	36,164	83,476
NEBRASKA.....	11,551	8,058	7,314	26,923
NEW HAMPSHIRE....	3,160	2,279	2,386	7,825
NEW JERSEY.....	21,023	35,793	58,863	115,679
NEW YORK.....	57,484	116,453	186,867	360,804
NORTH CAROLINA...	6,628	4,195	3,444	14,267
NORTH DAKOTA....	3,056	2,681	2,975	8,712
OHIO.....	41,702	42,826	44,949	129,477
OKLAHOMA.....	6,687	3,535	3,166	13,388
OREGON.....	8,510	7,263	5,920	21,693
PENNSYLVANIA.....	55,484	58,079	106,521	220,084
RHODE ISLAND.....	1,968	2,582	5,116	9,666
SOUTH CAROLINA...	1,885	1,210	1,348	4,443
SOUTH DAKOTA....	3,815	2,971	2,439	9,225
TENNESSEE.....	4,853	2,460	2,240	9,553
TEXAS.....	7,848	4,236	3,904	15,988
VERMONT.....	1,959	1,440	1,874	5,273
VIRGINIA.....	4,859	4,404	7,437	16,700
WASHINGTON.....	11,517	11,270	10,277	33,064
WEST VIRGINIA....	4,942	4,255	4,145	13,342
WISCONSIN.....	11,161	14,290	21,209	46,660
	553,337	598,252	848,751	2,000,340

and, looking westward, we see Oklahoma also plunging for enforcement. Doubtless there are many thousands of dry ballots yet to come in and be counted from hitherto untabulated Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Meanwhile, the intense interest with which the whole country is watching the poll is reflected day after day in front-page news from Washington and in dispatches and editorials without number, both in the secular and religious press.

"There are those who are advising the drys, as usual, to let the LITERARY DIGEST's straw vote alone," remarks the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*. "And there are others who say the drys, being in a great majority, should snow the wets under, or dam them up, or down, or both, as the case may be.

"For ourselves," continues this courageous organ of Methodism and Prohibition, "we wish every dry who receives a ballot would mark it heavily for enforcement and send it in, just for the sake of registering as many votes as possible for the amendment as it stands. It is also a satisfaction to accept every challenge to a contest, and not to take it lying down. . . . The

principle of Donnybrook Fair may apply here—'When you see a head, hit it!' When you have a chance to vote against the wets, vote!"

And that's what the drys are doing valiantly, according to reports from the South and West, and according to the evidence of the poll itself. In passing the two-million mark at this incomplete stage of the balloting, it proves the eagerness of the nation to speak its mind on Prohibition.

Hitherto THE DIGEST has paid little attention to the criticisms launched at it for conducting a Prohibition poll at all, or for not managing it in some different way. Every poll of ours brings such knocks by the bushel.

Every poll, too, brings accusations of unfairness. This time, the most vehement accusations seem to come chiefly from our dry friends, who ought to know better—and some of them positively do know better. However, we are also being assailed by earnest wets who accuse us of "splitting the wet vote," and of further discriminating against them by throwing out ballots marked in more than one square.

When THE DIGEST is assailed with brickbats from both sides of a poll, as frequently happens, we enjoy it as a tribute to our impartiality, and as what Mrs. Battle called "the rigor of the game."

We always expect to be bombarded with local scandals about our ballots going to the wrong kind of people, and not going to the right kind of people. A favorite accusation, just now, is that we are sending no ballots to women, only to men. Whereas our enormous daily mail includes many complaints that women are getting the best of it in the ballot distribution.

Then there is the sinister story that THE DIGEST is financed by the "wet interests," just as our 1928 poll was declared to have been financed first by the Democrats, then by the Republicans! To all such silly stories our sole reply is a vigorous "Bosh!" THE DIGEST finances its own polls, and never has cause to regret the outlay, enormous as it is.

In the labor and heat of running a 20,000,000-ballot poll, we have no time to answer a continuous barrage of questions and accusations, or to entertain visiting committees of investigation, or to run after every herring drawn across the trail, or even to print the names of all the zealous friends who tell the world that we are not to be trusted.

In fact, while this great labor endures, we propose to rest upon THE DIGEST's laurels as an engineer of historically prophetic polls, and to pay as little heed as possible to partizan criticisms.

Returning to the dry argument that the modification vote should be counted for Prohibition, we quote a comment by the Tampa *Tribune* on the totals of our second tabulation:

"If, however, the reckoning is made as some Prohibition leader has suggested—upon the basis that the votes for modification are votes that are opposed to repeal, the result stands 416,500 for the amendment to 287,885 against. It is more than probable that the former count is the correct one of the DIGEST vote. In other words, it appears safe to say that the modification and repeal votes represent those who would vote against the amendment were the vote a straight 'For' or 'Against' one."

As it seems to the New York *Sun*:

"The most arid can argue that allied with those who would not tamper with more than the Volstead Law they command 59 per cent. of the vote to date. The most sopping can argue that with those who are moderately opposed to Prohibition they command 73 per cent."

THE WET-DRY STORM AT WASHINGTON

PROHIBITION IS "THE GREAT American mistake." Prohibition is "an unmixed blessing."

Like twin peaks, those two characterizations rise sharp and clear from the mass of testimony presented at the recent Prohibition hearing before the House Judiciary Committee.

For more than a month the nation followed the successive acts of the tense and, at times, acrimonious drama at Washington, in which the wet and dry champions thundered their loudest, fired off thousands of statements and detonated mines of statistics.

Now that the parade of witnesses has passed and the headlines have ceased to bellow, we find all summarizers of the situation agreeing that "the dries are still dry and the wets are still wet." And this will be true, we are told, even after the rebuttal sessions planned a couple of weeks hence. This "showdown," it seems, "was not a showdown at all." "It is difficult to believe that anybody will be converted by the testimony," in the words of the South Bend *Tribune*.

But even tho both wet and dry papers say that no new facts were brought out, some editors believe that the hearing accomplished a measure of good. "It served as a safety-valve through which a number of prominent people were allowed to vent their feelings," says the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, and so "everybody should feel better now."

More than two score witnesses were called by the wets, who had their innings first, and an even larger number by the dries. Each side was allotted seven days.

The sharp cleavage over Prohibition was shown to cut through all professions, and most vocations, as members of each opposed one another on the witness stand. Foes and friends of Prohibition were found in doctors, lawyers, clergymen, scientists, educators, industrial leaders, farmers, statisticians, editors, writers, brokers, social leaders, and "simply fathers and mothers." While frequent clashes added to the drama they testified that Prohibition had had harmful or beneficial effects upon American youth, the public health, family life, industry, agriculture. On every matter that conceivably could be affected by Prohibition the same sharp difference of opinion was shown.

Limitations of space make it impossible to do more than touch upon the high spots of the testimony. But to illustrate how the two sides were opposed on all phases of this issue, we might relay part of the testimony touching upon one or two of the most hotly debated points. The effect of Prohibition upon industry, for instance, was a question which found some of our best-known leaders lined up on opposite sides. First, the wets introduced Col. Grayson M.-P. Murphy, New York banker and broker, and a director of large corporations, who said that Prohibition had been harmful to industry.

W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania railroad and a Republican national committeeman from Pennsylvania, who advocated repeal of the Volstead Law, declared:

"I do not find Prohibition has made a particle of difference with the discipline of our road."

Pierre S. du Pont, head of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and recent head of General Motors, favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. He said:

"I think the great majority of our men were sober, honest men originally, and they could not have been made more so by Prohibition because we had almost 100 per cent. anyway."

When their turn came the dries called upon Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, among others. Mr. Edison wired:

"I still feel that Prohibition is the greatest experiment yet made to benefit man."

Mr. Ford also sent a wire from Fort Myers, Florida, where the two industrial chiefs were sojourning. His message read:

"The Eighteenth Amendment is recognized by the men and women of our country, the women especially, as the greatest force for comfort and prosperity of the United States. I feel sure that sane people of this nation will never see it repealed or any dangerous modification."

Samuel Crowther, of Bay-side, Long Island, writer on business and economics, testified, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that the workingman is now saving or constructively spending between \$2,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000 annually which formerly went over saloon bars."

The effect of Prohibition on youth was another point on which wets and dries were diametrically opposed. Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, and a former national Republican committeewoman from New York, declared:

"In pre-Prohibition days mothers had little to fear in regard to the saloon as far as their children were concerned. A saloon-keeper's license was revoked if he were caught selling liquor to minors. To-day, in any speak-easy, one may find young boys and girls drinking liquor—poisonous or non-poisonous."

"The youth of our nation are rapidly acquiring a taste for hard liquor. This liquor situation has become so acute that women feel that something must be done to protect their children."

Miss M. Louise Gross, chairman of the National Women's Moderation League, "declared that the Prohibition law was bringing about a breakdown of the morals of young people."

But the dries were ready with their answer.

Borrowing from one of Wilbur Forrest's Washington dispatches to the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of New York, General Director of the J. C. Penney Foundation, former pastor and now President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and editor of *The Christian Herald*, told the committee that there is 'decidedly less drinking now among college and high-school students and youth generally than before Prohibition.'"

"If our boys and girls go wrong, we parents are to blame, not Prohibition," asserted Amos Alonzo Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago.

A brief summary of the chief points made for and against Prohibition appears on the following page.



"BUT WHO'S AHEAD?"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

THE PRINCIPAL POINTS MADE AT THE PROHIBITION HEARING

DRY ARGUMENTS

THE rate of decrease in commitments for all crimes is 37.7 per cent.—U. S. Census bulletin 8-5503A 1926.

American youth are drinking less to-day than ever before.

American women are determined that the benefits of Prohibition shall be continued.

The old-time saloon, with all its attendant evils, has been driven out forever.

The youth of to-day and to-morrow will escape the temptations that beset their fathers.

Enforced abstinence has saved more than 100,000 lives in nine years from Bright's disease, cirrhosis of the liver, and other alcoholic diseases.

American workingmen are saving or constructively spending \$2,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000 annually that formerly went over saloon bars.

Prohibition is so important a reform that 100 years will not be too long to try it.

Prohibition is the law of the land, and all good citizens should observe it.

Beer and wine would be the opening wedge for the return of the saloon.

Restore the legal sale of liquor, even under State control with moderate restrictions, and every restriction will be violated.

A ten-year-old law, like a ten-year-old boy, is not perfectly regulated, but requires example, support, education, and discipline.

The distillery, the brewery, and the saloon are gone. They never will come back.

AMONG those who testified for the dries, in addition to those already mentioned, the following stand out:

Horace D. Taft, the educator, who testified that his brother, the late Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who opposed adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, changed his views in later years; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson; E. C. Drury, former Prime Minister of Ontario; Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army; Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Wilson; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Henry Ford; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, General Chairman of the Women's National Committee on Law Enforcement; Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange; the Rev. John Callahan, chaplain of the Tombs prison, New York City.

WET ARGUMENTS

PROHIBITION has caused a steady increase in crime during the last ten years.

American youth are drinking more to-day than ever before.

American women are convinced that Prohibition is a failure and a menace to the family life of the nation.

In place of the old-time saloon we now have the uncontrolled speak-easy.

The youth of our nation are rapidly acquiring a taste for hard liquor.

Insurance statistics for 19,000,000 policy-holders show an increase of 600 per cent. in deaths from alcoholism in the last ten years.

The economic status of the American workingman has not been changed by Prohibition, and he would be better off with light wines and beer.

Ten years more of this law and you will have this country dominated by a gang of underworld rats and underworld politicians.

The kitchen has now become the saloon.

The Eighteenth Amendment is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

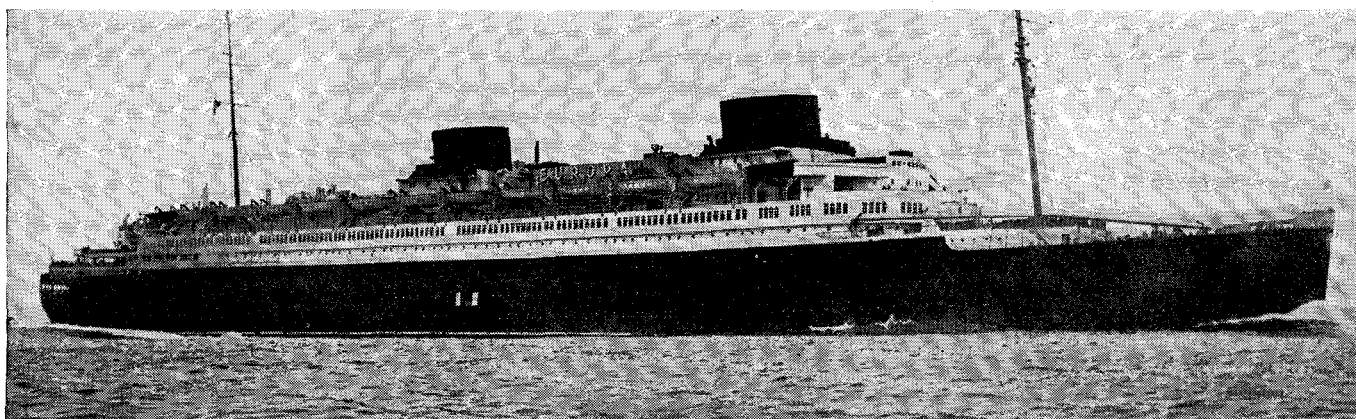
A law that permits one group to tell another how it shall live, eat, drink, dress, and pray will disappear in one way or another just as sure as the tides ebb and flow.

Both sexes now get drunk together, and you can buy a cocktail-shaker in every notion store in our country.

The last ten years have shown that it is absolutely impossible to enforce Prohibition.

AMONG those who testified for the wets, in addition to those already mentioned, the following stand out:

Walter W. Liggett, a magazine writer, the first witness at the hearing, who made sensational charges about the bootleg traffic; former Senator William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland; William H. Stayton, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; Henry Bourne Joy, of Detroit, former President of the Packard Motor Car Company, and a director in many corporations; Channing Pollock, playwright; Owen Johnson, author; Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., New York lawyer; William L. Chenery, editor of *Collier's Weekly*; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, Professor of Sociology of the Catholic University of America; Henry H. Curran, President of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.



Photograph by Levick, New York

THE EUROPA, SPEED-QUEEN OF THE ATLANTIC, ENDING HER RECORD-BREAKING MAIDEN VOYAGE

Europe is closer to America by eighteen minutes, now that the new North German Lloyd liner, *Europa*, 49,746 tons, has made her first east-west crossing, ending March 25. Beating the record of her sister ship, the *Bremen*, by eighteen minutes, the *Europa*, we read, made it from Cherbourg to Ambrose lightship in 4 days, 17 hours, and 6 minutes. She is 936 feet long, and accommodates 2,200 passengers.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. What is black light? (p. 26).
2. What is hell? (p. 21).
3. What was the 1929 murder rate in the United States? (p. 13).
4. What famous English statesman played tennis when he was past seventy? (p. 17).
5. How many seventy-five-mile guns did Germany make? (p. 32).
6. Do any modernists believe in damnation for the impenitent soul? (p. 21).
7. Where was the famous "slate-roof house"? (p. 20).
8. Who is the "wizard of Gallsbach"? (p. 15).
9. What damage did German guns do in Paris? (p. 32).
10. Is political dryness enough to receive the support of the Anti-Saloon League? (p. 24).
11. What current play was written in part by a condemned murderer? (p. 18).
12. What retort did Mr. Hoover recently make on patronage scandals? (p. 14).
13. What can be photographed in the dark? (p. 26).
14. What European country is said to dread Austro-German union? (p. 16).
15. How many people do the big Paris dressmakers employ? (p. 40).
16. What new form of worship has arisen in India? (p. 24).
17. Who has been described as "the most heartless—and perhaps the most charming of men"? (p. 17).
18. What famous American in later life switched his views in favor of Prohibition? (p. 10).
19. What new ethical code is projected? (p. 30).
20. What is the new explanation of floods? (p. 30).

THE SENATE'S TARIFF IDEA

A BIG BULKY THING three feet long, two feet wide, and six inches thick," as described by a Washington political writer, who must have seen it, was handed over to the tender mercies of the conference committee when the Senate passed its version of the new tariff on March 24 by a vote of 53 to 31.

Thus is finished one of the most bitter, long-drawn-out and nerve-racking legislative struggles of recent Washington history.

It comes "after six and a half months of national ennui and Senatorial wrangling, recrimination, assumption of superior virtue, shifting combinations, occasional triumphs of the consumer, mostly reversed," to quote a New York Times editorial. Press characterization of the bill, both for and against, is considerably toned down by the realization that the entire bill is likely to be made over

in the conference committee, which will try to blend the House measure and the Senate measure into a tariff law for President Hoover to sign.

The rate changes made by the Senate are sampled in the table on this page. "Denominated a gold-brick to industry, a disappointment to agriculture, a death-blow to the wild-catters in the oil industry, the bill, however, bids fair to become the patron saint of the sugar industry, the cement group and the soft-wood lumber

interests," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, mindful of the fact that all efforts to put a duty on petroleum failed.

Foes of the bill contend that if it becomes law it will add a billion dollars a year to the expenses of the American consumer. Its friends believe it will speed up industry.

Friends and foes agree that the tariff protection afforded is the highest in our history. According to Senator Smoot's figures the Senate bill carries average protection of 38.99 per cent., as compared with 43.15 in the House bill, 34.61 in the existing Fordney-McCumber law, and 21.08 in the last Democratic tariff.

But it isn't the rates that will bother the conference committee the Washington correspondents seem to think, but rather the changes made in the administrative sections, including the old export-debenture provision that the farm bloc vainly tried to tack on two successive farm-relief bills; the book-censorship regulations; the elimination of the flexible provision empowering the President to change rates; the Norris amendment to provide for the suspension of duties found to shelter monopoly.

Until the last weeks of the Senate tariff debates a coalition between twelve Progressive Republican Senators and the Democrats dominated the tariff-making, a Washington correspondent of the New York Times reminds us:

"They succeeded in obtaining high farm rates and in keeping down below the present law most of the industrial rates.

"In the final days a new combination arose, consisting of Senators from industrial States in cooperation with those representing the oil and lumber States. This combination declared to be led by Senator Grundy, increased industrial duties, such as those on wool; increased the duty on sugar, maintained the House rates on brick and cement, and in effect generally raised the industrial rates above those in the present law."

While Reed Smoot's name attaches to the Senate bill in accordance with the usual custom of naming tariff

PRINCIPAL SENATE CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES

As reported in the Washington Press dispatches

	Senate Rate	House Rate	Present Rate
Bricks.....	\$1.25 per 1,000	Same	Free
Cement.....	6c. a cwt.	8c.	Free
Pig-iron.....	75c. a ton	\$1.12½	75c.
Automobiles.....	10%	25%	25%
Aluminum.....	2c. a pound	5c.	5c.
Silver.....	30c. an ounce	Free	Free
Soft-wood lumber.....	\$1.50 per 1,000 feet	Free	Free
Shingles.....	Free	25%	Free
Maple, beech and birch flooring..	8%	15%	15%
Sugar, world rate.....	2.5c. a pound	3c.	2.2c.
Sugar, Cuban.....	2c. a pound	2.4c.	1.76c.
Butter.....	14c. a pound	14c.	8c.
Milk.....	6½c. a gallon	5c.	2½c.
Cattle.....	2½ or 3c. a pound	2 or 2½c.	1½ or 2c.
Long staple cotton.....	7c. a pound	Free	Free
Raw wool.....	34c. a pound	34c.	31c.
Hides.....	Free	10%	Free
Shoes.....	Free	20%	Free

bills after the chairman of the committee which drafts them, the New York World (Dem.) suggests that in this case the designation is a misnomer:

"The Senate in its tariff deliberations has heard the voice of Smoot, but it has felt the hand of Grundy. The Grundy bill it should be."

But it was not Senator Grundy's strategy that smashed the coalition, declares the Washington Post (Ind.), convinced that it was the work of the "old and practised hand" of Senator Watson. "It is not a Grundy bill," agrees the Springfield Union

(Rep.); "It is a Democratic-Insurgent coalition bill with the three exceptions of sugar, lumber, and cement, over which the coalition split up, because some of its members wanted to save their own political skins in their own States." And in the opinion of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.):

"The Senate bill is neither the product of the Democratic-Western Republican Coalition nor of the Grundy-led Old Guard. Alternating periods of dominance by each group have affected it materially. It has been molded by both, and is the product of neither."

But, after all, "it is generally agreed that the real tariff bill will be written in conference between the Senate and House," and for this several weeks will be required, notes the Springfield *Republican*. On the rates there will probably be no serious difficulty in coming to an understanding, thinks *The Deseret News*, of Salt Lake City, in Senator Smoot's State, but "on the administrative features the stubbornest kind of battle will doubtless be waged." The Washington *News* is of the same opinion:

"Liberals object to the censorship authority granted to customs officers; conservatives will fight to throw out the debenture plan inserted by the Senate. There is wide disagreement on the flexible provisions, and on Senator Norris's amendment to deny tariff protection to any industry not maintaining 'full conditions of unrestrained competition.'"

And after the conference work comes the final stage, when the bill goes to the President.

The uncertainty about the tariff bill's future does not entirely prevent its friends and foes from passing judgment on it. In the opinion of the Schenectady *Union-Star* (Rep.) it "is a general revision upward which should have a favorable bearing upon American industry." The Republican party, emphatically concludes the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "can go forward with confidence to the next campaign," for "it has made a tariff bill that faithfully preserves the principle of protection to American industry, agriculture, and labor."

But bitter denunciation is not lacking.

The Senate bill, in the Baltimore *Sun's* (Ind.) opinion, "is a disreputable product both in form and in method of enactment." The Republican Boston *Transcript* and Mr. Hearst's New York *American* both declare that if the final bill is much like the Senate bill it ought to be vetoed. In the Middle West the Des Moines *Register* (Ind.) concludes that "taking all in all, the Senate bill is the best demonstration of how not to do it the country has ever had." The Dallas *News* (Dem.) is even more emphatic:

"It is a bastard bill that has few friends. It gives to the farmers an inch in protection, and takes from them an ell in added charges on goods they consume."

Similarly another daily in a great agricultural center, the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), regrets that after the Senate coalition had begun to correct "many of the injustices" of the House bill, there came unhappily "an orgy of trading in favor of higher industrial rates." "It is a dishonest tariff and should be defeated," is the emphatic conclusion of a St. Paul *Pioneer Press* editorial contending that Congress has not kept faith with the farmer.

Oh, well, concludes the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.), "any tariff bill in the present state of public feeling is bound to give a certain amount of relief; if it has no other effect, the settlement of what has been unsettled and uncertain will be beneficial."

FROM THE "NEW SOUTH" TO THE SUPREME COURT

"FROM THE NEW SOUTH, of which North Carolina is the finest example," says the Louisville *Herald-Post*, comes Judge John Johnston Parker.

The comparative youth of the newly nominated justice is hailed by many newspapers as a prospect of energetic and long service on the bench.

The average age of the present eight justices is 70 years; Judge Parker's advent will bring the average down to 67, the Washington *Star* reminds us. Joseph Story, appointed in 1811, holds the record for appointment at the age of 32, and he served 34 years. *The Star* says:

"Judge Parker is the youngest man to be nominated for the Supreme Court in over fifty years, he being forty-four years of age, John M. Harlan having been the same age when he was appointed in 1877. John Hay was the same age when he was made Chief Justice."



International Newsreel

YOUNGEST ON HIGHEST BENCH

Naturally, leading Southern papers hail this appointment of a distinguished son of the South. "The Old South hasn't had a place since the days of Chief Justice White," says the Louisville *Herald-Post*. Many other papers emphasize Judge Parker's rural background, university education, level-headed thoroughness, ability to grow, rapid advancement, and the respect accorded to him by the legal profession. He practised law in Charlotte until appointed to the U. S. Circuit Court in 1925. He became Republican candidate for Congress in 1910, and in 1917, as Republican candidate for Governor, made the record party run up to that time. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican convention in 1924. For appointment to the Supreme Court it is reported that he was endorsed by Senators of both parties from all States of the Fourth Circuit—the Carolinas, Virginia, West Virginia, and

Maryland—if the President preferred a Republican.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Daniels's paper, the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, voices "wide-spread pleasure," remarking "it is a matter of commendation that the Republican party in North Carolina has a man of Judge Parker's caliber to offer for this supremely important post." Further, that paper, like the Nashville *Banner* and the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, points out that division nowadays in the Supreme Court is between economic rather than political schools:

"Upon confirmation, Judge Parker goes on the Supreme Court bench at a time when the Court has been subjected to a fire such as never before has been directed at it. He has the opportunity to stand with Chief Justice Hughes and the reactionary element or with Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis, great exponents of human rights, as distinguished in this day of big business from property rights. It is to be hoped that in the future we may write it, not Brandeis and Holmes, but Brandeis, Holmes and Parker."

Outside, the press in general commends President Hoover's choice, for its example of promotion from a lower court to the highest one as well as for its geographical and political bearings. "In every respect," says the Hartford *Courant*, "the choice of Judge Parker seems wise, altho only time will tell what sort of a Justice he will be." "It satisfies claims of a judicial district unrepresented for seventy years," notes the Indianapolis *Star*.

THE DOHENY-FALL PARADOX

WHEN IS A \$100,000 BRIBE NOT A BRIBE?

That is the question which puzzles the press.

For Edward L. Doheny, oil man, who passed on \$100,000 in currency to his old and financially embarrassed friend, Albert B. Fall, then President Harding's Secretary of the Interior, is acquitted of the Government's charge of bribery by one jury in Washington, D. C. Whereas another jury in the same court previously found Fall guilty of bribery for receiving that \$100,000.

Ultimately, says the *Raleigh News and Observer*, "Who bribed Fall?" may be absorbed into the folk-lore of a growing Americana to take its place beside the historic query: "Who killed Cock Robin?" The *Richmond Times-Dispatch* voices criticisms made by many editors in these words:

"By all the rules of logic, the one man is guilty if the other is. Similarly, if Doheny is innocent, Fall actually, if not legally, enjoys the same status. The little black bag could not serve to taint the Secretary of the Interior and leave white the soul of the rich oil magnate. The differing verdicts simply do not ring true. Somewhere there is something wrong."

For perplexed citizens, "perhaps the most useful thing will be to recite concisely the undisputed facts upon which the two verdicts were rendered," suggests the *Philadelphia Record*, which proceeds:

"Edward L. Doheny, while negotiating for a lease of government oil lands, privately sent \$100,000 to Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, grantor of the lease.

"He sent it secretly. The money, drawn from his son's account, was forwarded in cash—a satchelful of currency—so that there was no record of the transaction.

"Doheny says the money was a loan. But he tore the signature from the note Fall gave him, and the sum was never repaid.

"The trial court ruled, of course, that a loan could be a bribe just as well as a gift.

"The lease which Doheny duly obtained from Fall was found by the Supreme Court of the United States to be tainted with fraud and corruption, and therefore void, and Doheny was forced to make restitution of the land and all of the profits therefrom.

"Fall, tried for taking a bribe, was convicted.

"Doheny, tried for giving a bribe, and on identically the same evidence, is acquitted.

"That's the record. What effect it will have on the public mind must be a subject of surmise."

While some papers criticize the jury system for such a paradoxical situation, others consider it no reflection upon that system, since the presiding Judge instructed the Doheny jury that the only question was one of intention on Doheny's part. The *Baltimore Sun* remarks that the acquittal "will seem to many to belong to that strange realm of legal rationalizing where reside all manner of incongruous inconsistencies." But it adds:

"The fact probably is that Mr. Doheny's jury found Mr. Doheny an appealing figure, whereas the jury which convicted Fall was less favorably impressed."

Mr. Doheny, speaking to the cameramen after his acquittal, said, "I am only sorry that the same verdict might not have gone to my friend, Mr. Fall, who deserved it as much as I do."

Both the *Washington Post* and *The Evening Star* emphasize the nature of the Judge's charge to the jury, and point out that Fall's appeal from his conviction for bribery has not yet been decided.



"MR. FALL DESERVED IT AS MUCH AS I DO"

Says Mr. Doheny of his acquittal.

MORE MURDERS

IN DEATHS BY VIOLENCE, America still leads the world. And the rate continues to creep upward.

In 141 American cities, with a total population of about 38,000,000, there occurred 3,993 deaths from homicide in 1929, or a rate of 10.5 per 100,000. This compares with 10.4 in 1928.

These figures are supplied by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, who has been making a study of such statistics for thirty years. "Of all the problems, social and economic, confronting the nation, none is of greater importance than its growing insecurity of human life," he writes in *The Spectator*, an insurance journal.

Among the alarming facts found in the report is that whereas the homicide rate for thirteen Canadian cities was 1.7 per 100,000 in 1928, and that for England and Wales was only 0.5 per 100,000, in the United States registration area in the same year it was 8.8.

An "excessive Southern homicide death-rate" is cited by Dr. Hoffman, who lists the ten cities with the highest death-rates in 1928 and 1929 as follows:

	Deaths		Rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Memphis, Tenn.	115	127	60.5	66.8
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	122	114	54.9	51.3
Atlanta, Ga.	115	130	45.1	51.0
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	74	66	52.6	46.9
Lexington, Ky.	15	19	30.8	39.0
Mobile, Ala.	18	21	25.9	30.2
New Orleans, La.	111	124	25.9	28.9
Covington, Ky.	8	17	13.6	28.8
Houston, Texas.	72	76	26.2	27.6
Charleston, S. C.	18	20	23.7	26.4

"The explanation of the excessive Southern homicide death-rate," we are told, "is to be found in habits of gun-toting, which are extremely common."

Pointing out that "constant attention is being directed to the city of Chicago as the center of organized crime and criminals," Dr. Hoffman notes that the city's homicide death-rate was 12.7, "or not much above the average for the country at large." New York City, "likewise often referred to as a center of organized crime" had a rate of 7.1, "decidedly below the average for the country at large."

Dr. Hoffman says:

"By common consent the enforcement of Prohibition has brought into existence

an organization of crime and criminals such as no other country on the face of the globe has ever known in the history of the past. The enforcement of the law itself has caused a large number of violent deaths, classified as homicides, even tho convictions were not obtainable in the courts. Gangsters and gunmen are being killed almost day after day, forming a not inconsiderable item in the large number of homicidal deaths, which nevertheless touches the security of every citizen, high or low.

"The root cause of the evil is unquestionably the ease with which concealed weapons are obtainable and widely distributed."

As a result of his investigations, extending over thirty years, Dr. Hoffman has "become absolutely convinced that the death penalty is not a deterrent, but a relic of barbarism which should be done away with."

"The American homicide record is a shameful disgrace for a country which affects to claim that it is a leader among enlightened peoples," asserts the *Charleston News-Courier*, summing up the views of many papers.

The *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, in the city which heads the homicide list, admits "there can scarcely be any escape from the indictment," for "gun-toting in the South is common."

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY

Springfield, Missouri

MR. HOOVER RAPS HIS CRITICS

CONDEMNING "THE BARTER AND SALE of Federal offices" in the South, the Senate patronage subcommittee headed by Senator Brookhart recommends the prosecution of all who have violated the law.

But President Hoover hastens to assure the country that the Southern patronage scandal "has already been cleaned up" by his action of a year ago. And his statement is upheld by the *New York Times* and other Democratic newspapers.

Altho the President has asked the Department of Justice to investigate the committee's findings, "he thinks the committee has reported something like a year too late on most of the matters with which it has dealt," says J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*.

Summarizing the report of the committee, which began its investigation more than a year ago, a Washington dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune* tells us:

"In Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas the inquisitorial group found an established system operating for the sale of government jobs on a wholesale scale, according to the report, while similar operations to a less flagrant degree were uncovered in Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, and Kentucky. The report recommended abolition of these 'most reprehensible practises, and prosecution of offenders.'"

Three days later the President told the country:

"I have asked the Department of Justice to consider the report of the Senate Committee on Federal Patronage in the

South. As a matter of fact, the report refers to incidents, men and conditions which have already been cleaned up by the action I took on the 26th of March last [1929]. Under instructions to the various departments of the Government, a system has been established by which these reprehensible practises have been absolutely stopt, and the system of purchase and sale of appointments, so far as it existed, has been ended."

"The President's views, exprest at his regular biweekly press conference, indicated that the report went out of its way to misrepresent the patronage system situation in the South at the present time," writes a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. "Some observers saw in Mr. Hoover's statement a determination to 'shoot back' at his critics."

A Southern view of the committee's report is provided by the *Mobile Register* (Dem.), which declares that "we must get rid of these patronage scandals, for they are weakening public confidence in the integrity of the American political system, and may usher in even worse evils."

But the *Democratic New York Times* declares that "the old crooked régime has been overthrown":

"The heat and violence of the attacks on Mr. Hoover made by some patriots in the Senate, and the known zeal of two subcommitteemen, naturally prompted a suspicion, doubtless unworthy, that some political animus might be attributed to the report. Consciously or unconsciously, it was unfair to Mr. Hoover. He replies with dignity and force that nearly a year ago he ordered an investigation of the abuses recited by the committee. They have been ended. The official persons connected with them have resigned or been removed. In short, the old crooked régime has been overthrown."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BUSINESS is getting better and better, according to all reports. This is particularly true for those who make a business of making reports.—*San Diego Union*.

"THE man who lives longest is the man who never does anything in a hurry," says a doctor. At the same time, it is just as well to ignore this particular theory when crossing a busy thoroughfare.—*The Humorist* (London).

"KANSAS CITY Baby Born in Taxicab." The original bouncing baby boy.—*Detroit News*.

MANY a lamb has learned to his sorrow that Wall and Easy Streets do not intersect.—*Louisville Times*.

IF the nations would simply agree to build no more until the conference concludes, depreciation would do the trick.—*Dallas News*.

THE unsuccessful outcome of their recent world-wide demonstration must have given the Reds the blues.—*Southern Lumberman*.

"A RECENT survey declares that the average husband prefers a wife who can cook." Those survey experts are simply finding out everything.—*Flurence* (Ala.) *Herald*.

MR. COOLIDGE lists the acquisition of California as one of the eight important events in United States history. And this blow is struck just as Florida is trying to make up its mind to go Republican right along! — *Minneapolis Journal*.

A STATISTICIAN says the average American takes 18,908 steps daily. This may cause a campaign to move houses closer to garages.—*South Bend Tribune*.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, chairman of President Hoover's Commission on Law Enforcement, states the Prohibition laws are more efficiently enforced than any others, but he might have added with equal justice that they are also more efficiently violated than any others.—*Boston Globe*.

OUR suggestion of a good name for that newly discovered planet, which is being so much talked about, but can't be seen, is Prohibition.—*Springfield Union*.

AND now we read that the younger generation isn't wild, which shows remarkable self-restraint in view of the way it's been talked about.—*Weston* (Ore.) *Leader*.

IF, as an optometrist estimates, 72 per cent. of the American people are suffering from eye-strain, it probably is due to looking for a place to park.—*Macon Telegraph*.

MR. WICKERSHAM thinks Prohibition is enforced better than any other law, which proves that Mr. Wickersham has never parked in front of a fire-plug.—*San Diego Union*.

"MANUFACTURERS will spend fifty million to scrap old cars." It seems a great extravagance when locomotives and telephone-poles work for nothing.—*Publishers Syndicate*.

HE WEARS WHITE GLOVES WHILE MARKING A CROSS ON HIS LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION STRAW VOTE CARD, IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY NOT TRACE THE VOTE TO HIM THROUGH FINGER PRINTS



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THE TIMID SOUL

—Webster in the New York World.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AUSTRIA'S MIRACLE MAN OF THE MAGIC WAND

CORPULENT, BEARDED, AND BLUE-EYED, yet still pleasant to look upon, we are told, Valetin Zeileis, the Austrian "healer," has aroused the indignation of physicians not only in Austria but in Germany. They speak of him sarcastically as "Cagliostro up-to-date."

Whether wizardry still exists, and whether magic wands may be permitted by the medical profession to usurp the place of less romantic instruments, it appears, are questions that have become suddenly so vital in Germany they may affect relations between Berlin and Vienna.

The diplomatic problem, we read, issues from the opening in Berlin of what is technically known as a Gallspach Institute, following the success of a similar undertaking in Munich.

Zeileis is known by his admirers as "the wizard of Gallspach," a little Upper Austrian village. It was visited last year, we are told, by 140,000 pilgrims seeking advice and healing.

He is described as working with a "magic wand," or phosphorescent rod, containing twelve milligrams of radium and a little helium. A Berlin correspondent of the London *Observer* relates:

"According to statements emanating from Gallspach, which was a village of no more beauty or interest than any other in the neighborhood until the fame of Zeileis spread, requests for accommodations this year are now actually being refused.

"Rooms in new hotels and boarding-houses have been booked up months ahead. The campaign of Austrian scientists against the interests of the national tourist traffic has, as may be understood, its delicate aspects.

"Justice here is blind indeed," writes the Nobel prize-winner, the physiologist, Dr. Wagner-Jauregg.

"But Germany has no such considerations. By a ferocious broadcast lecture, and by scores of other provocative attempts to draw the miraculous healer Zeileis to retaliate, one of the leading Berlin specialists in internal diseases, the university professor, Paul Lazarus, has at last provoked a libel action. This will be fought out shortly in Berlin, and the result is awaited eagerly in the scientific world of both countries.

"Zeileis has devised a system of electro-therapeutics, which would be the envy of his colleagues in still more credulous parts of the world.

"Provided with a magic wand, or phosphorescent rod, containing twelve milligrams of radium and a little helium, he awaits his patients, fifty at a time, in a spacious hall hung with black, and provided with lighting effects any stage manager might admire.

"After payment of three Austrian shillings at a box-office, men and women are segregated. Stript to the waist, the patients pass before him while he gazes deep into their eyes and passes the wand rapidly over their bodies.

"A snap, a spark, or a deeper glow of the wand marks the

spot of the disease. Lights, blue, violet, and white, appear in the hall."

Diagnoses from the iris of the human eye have always enjoyed a certain popularity in Germany, this *Observer* correspondent informs us. The public laws governing the practise of the healing arts, he goes on to say, provide that doctors with accredited certificates "may kill you with impunity, tho others get imprisoned."

It us understood, he then tells us, that Zeileis believes both in the eye test and in the electricity test for diseases.

According to his discoveries, Zeileis orders treatment of so many healing rays from one or other of his appliances, at about \$1.20 a time. We read then:

"Hundreds of thousands of people believe that they have benefited by this treatment. He sees them only in batches of from 50 to 100.

"Professor Lazarus, speaking for the German scientific world, agrees with the power of mass suggestion on nervous diseases.

"But after many vain attempts at Gallspach he succeeded in passing in among some forty others at the Munich Institute and was, it seems, both enraged and delighted to hear that he was himself suffering from consumption, an affliction of the gall bladder, and one or two minor complaints.

"It is easy, he argues, to cure where no disease exists. But what of the real sufferers who fall victim to such methods?

"Zeileis, who has no medical training, declares that he used high-frequency treatment, from his own special knowledge, thirty years ago, with such results that people came flocking to him without any advertisement at all on his part.

"He is in a position to retort that incurable patients only come to him after being disheartened by treatment elsewhere.

"In the vast and formidable body of his enemies there are a number of genuine medical practitioners in both Austria and Germany who are working upon the theory that the healing properties of radium, of electricity, and certain of the elements have been hitherto far too much neglected by the medical world, and that electro-therapeutics one of these days

will come into their own as the great servants of sick mankind.

"But Zeileis, of Gallspach, is in a category by himself. The consulting rooms of genuine medical practitioners are not crowded. They possess no mysterious apparatus, and their personalities are not crowned by a halo of romance."

Meanwhile this Berlin correspondent of the London *Observer* calls attention to the fact that Zeileis is able to state with perfect truth that he was not in need of money when he began his healing on the grand scale.

He had married into a rich industrialist's family, and was free of minor cares. The few who are neither his friends nor his enemies, we are told, declare him to be a born healer and unconscious hypnotist.



Wide World photograph

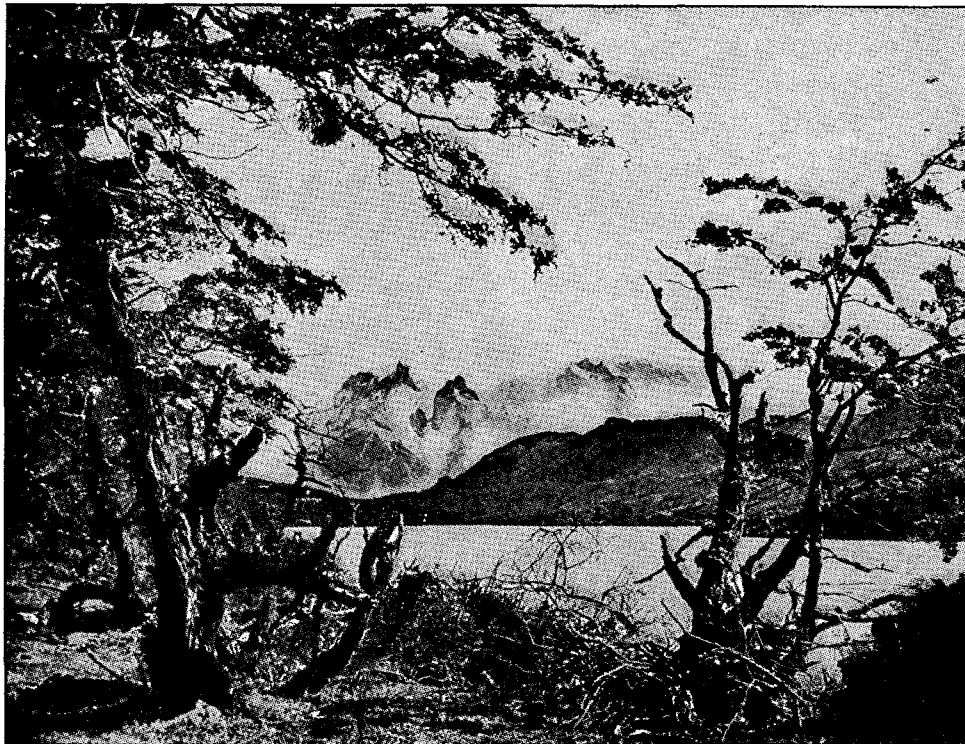
ZEILEIS OF THE MAGIC WAND

WELCOMING COLONISTS TO CHILE

BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO BLAZE new trails in the farthestmost ends of the earth, it is said, it would be better for the adventurous to cast a glance down the west coast of Chile.

This is the advice of some South American writers, who tell us that homesteading in the second southernmost region of Chile—Aysen, Chiloé, Valdivia, and Cautin—is definitely worth while from the standpoint of the individual owner.

The reason given is that this area of Chile, which has long



From Chile (New York)

THE "CHILEAN SWITZERLAND," NOTED FOR ITS LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND FORESTS

been the subject of confusing legislation, is now under the control of the newly created Ministry for Southern Territories.

The "Chilean Switzerland" is what southern Chile is often called, it seems, for it is a district composed chiefly of lakes, mountains, and forests, as well as some of the richest agricultural land. Some facts of interest about this region are summarized from *The Grace Log* (New York), as follows:

"The chief city is Valdivia, founded eleven years later than Santiago, by Pedro de Valdivia, Conqueror of Chile. In spite of its destruction by the Araucanians, fire and earthquake, the city was on each occasion rebuilt by the Spaniards.

"For the past fifty years Valdivia has been the commercial center of southern Chile. The population is about 30,000. There are good hotels.

"The city and surrounding section owe their growth almost entirely to the enterprise of the German settlers to the number of 3,000, who came there around 1850, and worked as farmers, or else engaged in business.

"Valdivia and its outlying parts look like a slice of old Germany, and, as in so many other countries of the New World, these German settlers and their descendants are among the most progressive and patriotic citizens. Eighteen kilometers away, and on the sea-coast, lies Corral, the seaport."

Until 1921 the southern territories were governed by the same laws as prevail in other parts of the Republic, relates A. R. Gonzalez in *Chile* (New York), and he goes on:

"It was only after that year that discriminatory laws were passed, creating artificial problems. . . . Now, with these conditions disappearing, there is no reason why Chile's southern territories should not engage in industrial and commercial pursuits on the same basis as the rest of the country."

FRANCE'S "FEAR OF AUSTRIA"

FRANCE LIVES IN TERROR of Austria, declare some German editors, lest Austria be joined in union with the German Republic.

There would seem to be a particular balm for sections of the German press, sarcastically retort some French journals, in always finding France scared to death about something.

Mussolini's treaty with Austria and his better treatment of the Germans in the southern Tyrol persuaded the *Koelnische Zeitung* that the Austro-German union is a real trouble to France.

In Mussolini's new attitude toward Austria, the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* sees possibilities of a map of Europe totally different from that traced in the Treaty of Versailles. According to the Berlin *Volks Zeitung*:

"The idea of an Austro-German union is appropriate to the mood of the German peoples in their entirety. The German peoples aspire toward a union of all their racial stems into a single democratic State.

"The agitation for such a union is no militaristic outburst, but the mere impulse to be independent which was so conspicuous among the Poles and the Czechs prior to the framing of the Versailles Treaty."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* observes:

"Germany and Austria: we know what we are to each other, and what we might be to each other. We appreciate aright the circumstances of a fearful epoch, mightier in its effects than the will and the effort and the longing of any individual.

"Germany and Austria: we are both forced to consider a single factor, more potent than any other—the restoration of mutual confidence."

But an irreconcilable organ of Germans groaning under Mussolini's sway in the southern Tyrol, the *Tiroler Anzeiger* (Innsbruck), warns Mussolini that he can not buy peace in this disturbed region by assenting to Austro-German unity unless he consents to annexations embracing his own share of the "spoils." The southern Tyrolean, notes the *Südtiroler* (Innsbruck), must not be left under the sway of Italy, even if Mussolini does give his blessing to an Austro-German union for the sake of putting a spoke in the French diplomatic wheel. The *Saarbrückner Zeitung* chimes in:

"No power on earth can sunder the bonds inwardly uniting brother to brother.

"For that reason we need not take too seriously the incense and the fire in Rome. He who dwells in a region battled for by contending races learns to distinguish between mere outward ceremonies and the fundamental facts of human relationships. The Germans dwelling in the Saar have had experience enough with these trivialities to smile at them and to prepare to act together with all their might for the great decisions the future must bring with it.

"Our holiest national faith is that inner racial ties must take precedence of all other kinds. They go before accidental frontiers, before military exigencies, before economic interests.

"With profound conviction we Saar Germans repeat to the French that a reconciliation of both peoples is possible only upon the basis of recognition of the rights of each.

"In the same way hundreds of festivals, speeches, official ceremonies and treaties will never wipe out the Austrian-Italian feud as long as the Germans in the southern Tyrol are racially enslaved.

"If Mussolini be really a man of the twentieth century, he must perceive this fact and draw the right inferences from it."

BALFOUR—MAN AND STATESMAN

"I SHALL TREASURE his memory as a lifelong friend, a great and charming personality, a wise and trusted counselor."

This is the personal epitaph of King George V on Arthur James, Earl of Balfour, the distinguished political leader, who served the Empire in various capacities through fifty-six years, and died at eighty-one.

His last act, London press correspondents relate, was characteristic of "the aristocrat who was so often mistaken for a democrat."

When told by his nurse that the end was near, he sent for his servant, James Colt, and said:

"Shake hands. Good-by, James. Thank you very much for all you have done for me."

The world has traveled far since 1874, when he entered Parliament, remarks the *Ottawa Evening Journal*. But this Canadian daily thinks he was more remarkable as a man than as a statesman. Indeed, it adds, he was something of a failure in domestic politics. In foreign affairs he was more successful, we are told, and in the World War showed a lofty patriotism, wonderful judgment, unsuspected industry. When nearly sixty-seven years old, it is recalled, he succeeded Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty. We read then:

"Personally, he had extraordinary charm. He used to put Irish Nationalists in jail, and then inquire with the most tender solicitude for their health. And altho he and 'Tiger Tim' Healy were bitter foes, he always appeared in the House when 'Tim' was up. He wouldn't miss Healy's wit."

He was nicknamed "Nancy" when at Eton, we are reminded in the press, but he was known as "Bloody Balfour" when Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The late Right Honorable T. P. O'Connor, known as the "Father of the House of Commons," drew up before his death last year an estimate of Lord Balfour, which is published in the *New York Times*. He said in part:

"Once, going over in reminiscence our old past, I threatened Mr. Balfour with a resort to him for information with regard to some of the details of the long conflict we had waged against each other.

"There is no use in asking me," said Mr. Balfour, with the astonishing addition—"I have forgotten all about it."

"Thus he remained to the end of his days. Too formidable as a parliamentary swordsman to remain without grudging acknowledgment of his tremendous powers, and yet with evidently so little solid conviction behind his opinions and acts as to reap the consequences of personal hatred, except for a short period.

"How, then, is this enigmatic character to be analyzed? I heard a convinced member, and indeed a colleague, of his own party, sum up the situation in the words that 'Balfour was entirely without heart.'

"There was, except at brief intervals, the same misgiving as to the depth of his convictions. How can the enigma be explained, except that his feelings or his convictions were not deep, that he was the most heartless—and perhaps the most charming—of men."

WHEAT—INTERNATIONAL DRAMA

THE RISE AND FALL OF PRICES in the wheat market are said to be recorded from day to day in ordinary times in a drab and unemotional way.

But now that the wheat problem has become an international drama, with a bearing on many issues outside the market, we are told, it is a big news story of the day.

Therefore it was inevitable, declares the *Winnipeg Manitoba Free Press*, that when the news writers took up the plight of Canadian wheat owners, they should dramatize it as a stupendous battle between elemental forces.

Continent is arrayed against continent, says this daily, European buyers against Canadian and American wheat-holders, with Argentina cast as the villain or hero of the piece, who intervenes unexpectedly and decisively.

This stirring situation is brought about, it is said, by what some Canadian editors call "the endurance test" between wheat producers in Canada and wheat importers in Great Britain and Europe. The test, it seems, is still undecided.

Meanwhile the desire to discredit the Canadian Wheat Pool's method of doing business, says *The Manitoba Free Press*, is general with traders in grain on both sides of the Atlantic, and it continues:

"Some of the difficulties attending the marketing of Canadian grain are due to an ambition on the part of these traders in Great Britain and on the Continent to give the Canadian Wheat Pool and the United States Farm Board a black eye, in the hope that it may discourage the controlled selling of wheat. We do not see that anything is to be gained by ignoring this undeniable fact.

"The pool and those back of it must take cognizance of this mental attitude as a factor in the business of selling for which provision must be made. In particular, everything in the way of claims that the power of the pool can go beyond skilful and orderly marketing, by which the real value of the wheat in the world market can be obtained, is to be deprecated.

"The controversy about the efficiency of the pool method of handling grain against the efficiency of the older system, which has been going on for some years, will, it is evident, be continued with renewed vigor and acrimony on both sides of the Atlantic as a result of the present wheat situation; and the issue as between them will be settled in the long run by the test of results. . . .

"Both selling systems are being subjected this year to a gruelling test; and about the most that can be said, as yet, is that there is nothing in the results to date that justifies large claims of superiority by either party to the controversy."

When signs point to victory by the Canadian Wheat Pool, observes the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, there is much admiring comment about the strength of this Canadian cooperative organization. But when reports make it appear that the Wheat Pool may lose, critics are to be heard in many places, declaring that the Western farmers have done damage to Canada. This *Ottawa* daily adds:

"Whether they win or lose, the Western farmers are entitled to the credit of having tried to do something for themselves. The policy of tariff protection does nothing for them."



International Newsreel photograph

LORD BALFOUR PLAYED TENNIS
WHEN HE WAS PAST SEVENTY

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE CROWDED GOLGOTHA

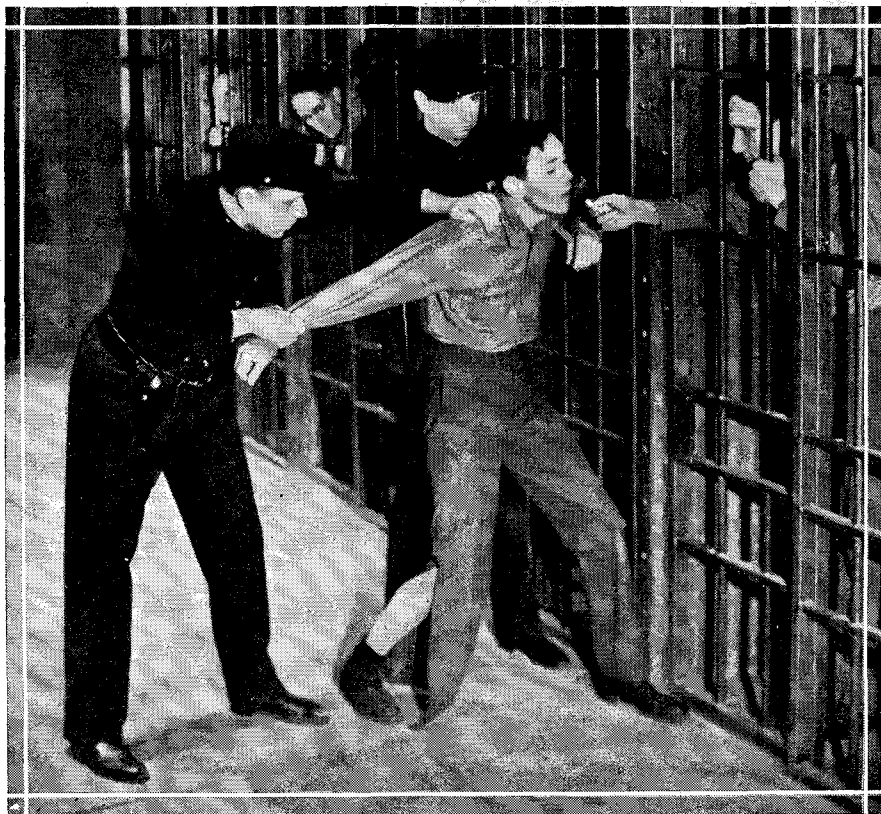
A MOTHER CAME UP FROM TEXAS to see New York's most "realistic" play. Her son, executed for murder in Texas, was part author of the first act.

"But the best that Broadway can do to depict a penitentiary death-house and the agonies of condemned men watching one of their fellows stumble to his end—acting realistic enough to send

literary agent, on the other. Both admitted they tried to dissuade her from going, fearing for her when she saw the death of her son reenacted. Herman Shumlin, the producer, begged her not to go.

"She overrode all objections.

"Mr. Wexley and Mr. Pinker both said that during the performance she showed no reaction except to smile or laugh a bit at the few amusing touches the first act offers. Otherwise she seemed less affected than others around her who did not know Mrs. Blake."



A FRIENDLY GESTURE BEFORE THE CHAIR

many women into hysterical sobbing—failed," so reports the New York *Herald Tribune*, "to shake the composure of a woman whose son went over that same 'last mile' less than a year ago."

The curtain fell on the first act of "The Last Mile," and Mrs. Ella Blake heard spoken the words her son wrote in the death-house, and sent to her as his dying legacy. They were published in *The American Mercury* for July 1929, and Mr. John Wexley, author of the play, fully acknowledges his indebtedness.

Mrs. Blake will receive her share in the royalties.

The realism which so moves us who have not trodden that Golgotha left Mrs. Blake calm.

"She was asked if she did not find in it a strong plea against the State's taking of life.

"Well, now, it's just kind of mild," she said, her voice under perfect control, and a smile without tears brightening her face. "Compared to the real thing, it isn't anything at all.

"You know, that isn't the Texas penitentiary where Robert was.

"Why, even the clothes are different."

"Down there they wore white duck pants. I know, because I was there twice."

"And the crazy man in the play isn't nearly so crazy as the man down there."

"Mr. Wexley sat on one side of Mrs. Blake, Eric Pinker, his

Crime plays have received a good deal of attention from New York audiences this winter. Two of them treat the punishment of crime—"The Criminal Code" and "The Last Mile." Recent happenings in our prisons make these plays seem reports of hideous realities. "The Criminal Code," treated in our issue of November 2, was "an indictment of codes, both legal and criminal." John Mason Brown, of the New York *Evening Post* recurring to that, writes:

"'The Criminal Code' was a bravely harrowing and ironic piece of work, which came, as Robert Littell so aptly described it, as 'the first play of the season with teeth in it.' And teeth it certainly had—good, strong, sharp teeth—tho 'The Last Mile,' which has since appeared, has weakened many of them and made some of them seem false.

"If 'The Last Mile' has done just that, it is because John Wexley's prison play is not—as Mr. Flavin's was—a 'well-made play,' that is, mindful of the humdrum niceties of construction and devoted to the unfolding of one carefully isolated plot. Nor is it preoccupied with presenting the ironies of justice as they happen to appear to one individual.

"Instead, it is a stark and documented record in which facts—the ugliest, grimmest facts of capital punishment, those very facts which can be verified in almost any daily paper—are allowed to speak out for themselves in their own brutal and horrific way.

"Unlike 'The Criminal Code,' the concern of 'The Last Mile,' is not the living but the condemned who have only a few hours or a few weeks to live. Accordingly, its entire action is laid in the death-house of the Keystone State Penitentiary, at Keystone, Oklahoma, with its seven cells stretched in a row at one side of a central corridor, and a door to the prison at one end of them, and another to the electric chair at the other."

Mentioning the source of Mr. Wexley's first act, already stated here, Mr. Brown goes on to compare and appraise:

"Tho Mr. Wexley follows his first act source with comparative closeness, and uses most of Mr. Blake's characters and parts of his dialog, he manages to dramatize it without robbing it of its integrity, and dramatize it with unerring shrewdness.

"Like Mr. Blake he gives each detail of the impending execution—the coming of the priest, the visit of the reporters, the ordering of the last meal, the slitting of the trousers from the knees down, the shaving of the legs, the wetting of the head with alcohol, and the terrible moment when the current passes through the chair and the lights in the death-house dim. And like Mr. Blake, Mr. Wexley is wise enough to let his material carry itself

without interrupting it by any of the artificial devices that are supposed to belong to 'good theater.'

"From then, and with the same dictaphonic honesty, Mr. Wexley leads his desperate inmates of the death-house into a riot, showing the cold-blooded murder of several of the guards, the way in which their bodies are thrown into the courtyard below, and the hopeless, futile butchery of the whole affair.

"Aided by the nature of his material, but aided most of all by his own fearless skill and an extraordinarily fine production, the play Mr. Wexley has written comes as the most stirring offering that the season has revealed.

"But agonizing—indeed almost unbearable—as 'The Last Mile' is, it is no penny thriller written for the sake of its thrills.

"It has too much dignity for that, and too much integrity. Moreover, its horrors are real, not imaginary, so real and so disquieting in fact, that its sermonless preachment is doubly strong. For it is based on evidence provided by Auburn and a score of other prisons.

"And it is evidence on which to ponder."

Mr. Bolitho, in the *New York World*, concerns himself with the audience and gives us a graphic picture:

"At a first night there is the horribly fascinating spectacle of a crowd engaged in corporate thought.

"That would be tense enough if the play were an insignificant comedy. But here was something truly frightening, as I said: the spectacle of death, without music.

"On one side the dark pool of the audience, with white faces floating on it, the plaster vegetation, creepers, trunks, festoons growing down to its edge. In

front the row of death-cells, gray men hanging on the bars like the orang-utan in the Berlin Zoo; the heavy air, suffocating with hate and spite; ignobility, stupidity, in which society conducts its most private business of self-defense.

"The first night itself, over which we were straining, therefore, in a horrible, nervous irritation, half our brains trying to judge it, the other half passively frightened by it, had itself perhaps a trace of the essentially tragic, like the old ordeal of touching the body by those charged with murder.

"One of the deepest feelings you can have about capital punishment is resentment at being involved in such a dirty business as a human being and a citizen."

HELEN WESTLEY OF THE GUILD—Described by Ward Morehouse of the *New York Sun*, and exposed by herself, is this flamboyant figure of the theater:

"Miss Westley is a blunt, strident, dissenting, raucous, restless, free-thinking woman of the theater, who got her start in show business on a pig boat on the Ohio, and who toured the tank towns in such relics as 'Because She Loved Him So' and 'The Captain of the Nonesuch.' It is her privilege and her pleasure, be it recorded, to act in Guild plays as well as vote on the selection of Guild plays.

"'Love the theater? Sure I do,' she said; 'but I don't get the thrill from seeing good acting any more. E. H. Sothorn used to thrill me when he'd bend over to kiss the hem of a garment. So did Richard Mansfield in 'Beau Brummel,' and so did Julia Marlowe and John Barrymore. But where are our thrill actors of to-day?

"'Me? Well, I'll go on acting until I die. I'm a Yogi, and one of my philosophies is that of getting joy out of the work that I'm doing. . . . The Guild? Well, let's see. It's been eleven years now—or is it twelve? There are six directors, and we fight, sure we do, fight like hell, but we're used to each other. That's a lot of help. We fight, but we don't forget the main idea, which is to keep the theater going.'"

THE HAND OF DEATH ON THE SCREEN

THE CINEMA WAS JUST BECOMING AN ART when death laid it low.

Can the talkies ever go even so far?

Not if we are to believe a brilliant Frenchman, Bernard Fay, who hangs purple and black on the cinema, and banters the talkies in amiable tolerance. In *La Revue Européenne* (Paris) he takes the cinema not too seriously:

"The cinema has lulled us for the last fifteen years and we



THE LAST MINUTE OF THE LAST MILE

have enjoyed it like a new sort of sleep where dreams were more beautiful and less tiring without being absurd.

"The cinema was a dark place to hold hands while looking at dizzy little images on the screen which sometimes caused our eyes to blink, which vaguely excited our senses and gave us an air of detachment from reality.

"A piano, human or mechanical, a drowsy orchestra, replaced the nursemaid. Each year the cinema, at first awkward and jerky, bettered its technique and gained in smoothness, freshness, and polish.

"All over the world, the cinema was more of a dream than an art.

"Impulsive and simple child that it was, it never learned to think, to count, or even to imitate nature with exactitude.

"It retained its charm with its fantastic or naïve tales, its tricks, its deceptions, its exaggerations. Even if it was an art, it was a purely physical one; it was of little importance as to the manner in which the actors thought, felt, or even moved as long as their gestures had the rhythm which fitted the screen, if their traits, their faces, and their figures had the design which gave one the delusion of beauty.

"But what is more, the cinema was an American dream.

"The Russian and German cinemas were nothing but nightmares, the heavy digestions of bankers who had eaten too well.

"The American alone had grace, physical splendor, and simplicity.

"Its stupidity was its grandeur.

"It was simplicity itself compared with the German films, which were cluttered with philosophical ideas badly clothed on human beings, or the hypocritical and preaching films of the Russians. With the one or the other of these two races, the cinema was dominated by a deteriorated intelligence, incapable of creating plastic beauty, but avid to exploit its ends which had nothing to do with the joy of the body and dreams."

The cinema, says Mr. Fay, had charmed without knowing why, and it was dying without knowing why:

"Infatuated with compliments and duped by its admirers, it had never thought of really becoming an art. Stupidly proud, it neglected its destiny which placed it between the magic lantern and the ballet, in order to become a branch of literature.

"Finally, in its death throes, it concluded an alliance with the phonograph, and the issue of this desperate marriage was the speaking film."

Even when the speaking film reaches the height of perfection, says the pessimistic Mr. Fay it will not be rid of these objectionable qualities. "It may succeed in being stupid, but it will never be gracious. Neither can it ever become international like its older brother." For:

"The speaking film means the return of the cinema to nationalism and its subservience to all of the conventions of the

part of the American people in the plenitude of their first pride. Now all of this will escape it.

"And why not?"

"The world has already seen other arts fall asleep and disappear. The beloved theater of the Greeks was hardly known to the Middle Ages; the marionettes so extensively enjoyed by our ancestors of the eighteenth century have almost disappeared in our own day. There is not a person alive today who understands or can imagine how the odes of Pindar were once danced, the greatest work of art of the Greeks.

"Let us hasten to enjoy the cinema. It is a divine narcotic, lent us for an instant by Destiny. Soon, these films will no longer be sold, they will remain but a memory, shadow of shadows; 1918 will mean Foch, Hindenburg, Charlie Chaplin and Fairbanks.

"The sonorous and speaking film is but a step. In fifteen years or less, it will use up the 'stories' and then it also will meet its crisis. It will, just like the silent film, have to decide whether to become an art, to invent anew—or to die."

OUR HISTORICAL PAINTER

THIS WEEK, ALONG WITH PRESENTING another of our historical series on the cover, we have the painful duty of recording the death of the artist.

Mr. Ferris died in Philadelphia on March 18, where he was born on August 8, 1863. His full name was Jean Leon Gerome Ferris; and a notice of his career appearing in the New York Herald Tribune is as follows:

"Mr. Ferris came of artistic ancestry on both sides of his family.

"His father, Stephen James Ferris, was a portrait painter and etcher, and his mother, Elizabeth Anastasia Moran Ferris, was a sister of Thomas, Edward and Peter Moran, who were also noted etchers. Between the ages of fifteen and twenty, Jean Ferris studied with his father and with Christian Schuéssele in Philadelphia, continuing his studies at the Académie Julien Paris, under Bouguereau.

"Since 1900 he had devoted his attention to the production of a series of paintings of American history, covering the period from 1492 to 1865. In 1917 the City of Philadelphia built a gallery in Congress Hall for the accommodation of the entire collection, numbering seventy subjects, where they now hang.

Following our habit, we print the artist's note on his picture, "The American Penn" (1700), which may have been his last writing:

"In 1699 the ship *Canterbury*, Captain Fryers, brought William Penn to his colony for a second time. With him were his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, and his daughter by his first, Laetitia. In January, 1700, they domiciled themselves in what was called the 'Governor's House,' or as it is better known, 'The Slate-Roof House,' the finest then in Philadelphia, and this was the city home of Penn during the remainder of his stay in the Province.

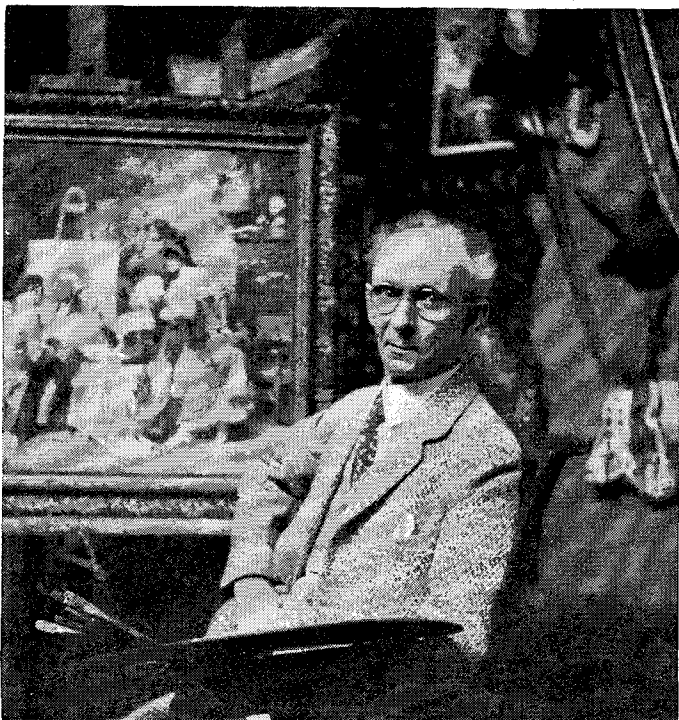
"Our picture shows the Penn family at the 'Slate-Roof House' just before their removal for the summer to the recently finished Manor House at Pennsbury.

"The 'Slate-Roof House' was built in 1693—it was occupied after Penn by Lord Cornbury, proclaimer of Queen Anne's succession, whose visit to Philadelphia made a great stir; in 1702 Governor Keith and later Governor Hamilton lived here; General Forbes, Braddock's successor also, in 1759. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, Major Bauermeister (Hessian) and Lord Cornwallis were its occupants. It was a singular structure, laid out in the style of a fortification, or with angles salient and reentering, the kitchen with a giant pile of chimneys and a great fireplace, all within a spacious yard which reached toward the Delaware, with many primeval trees which afforded a most agreeable *rus in urbe*.

"Here we must conceive Penn among his employments, meditations, hopes, anxieties, and fears, while Governor and Proprietary among us. In its chambers he slept, in those parlors he dined and regaled his friends, through those ample gardens he wandered in thought.

"Watson, in 1842 writes of it 'Such a house should be rescued from its present forlorn neglect . . . to preserve it as long as the city may endure.'

"Alas! the march of trade destroyed it in 1867."



JEAN LEON G. FERRIS IN HIS STUDIO.

theater. The silent film had discovered a new method of looking at life, a style. In detaching and isolating the movements of the human body, it conferred upon it an artistic value. The speaking film reunites all that which the silent film had dissociated. It would seem as if it had been a technical discovery but in reality it has destroyed an art, forgotten an invention.

"It would be vain to say that the silent film will survive or that the speaking film will die.

"The speaking film draws the crowds who in other times had faced the silent screen. They are fascinated by its strangeness, it is 'the latest conquest of science.' In seeing the shadows move and speak at the same time, the good men and women watch with mouths agape and leave the theater thoroughly astounded.

"The new plaything is not only fascinating, it is magic.

"And all those for whom the material things of the world alone are real, will find their bewilderment there.

"When the first humans discovered the first bearded lady, they surrounded her with great cries and could not stop looking at her, approaching her and touching her. In our own day, after hundreds of thousands of years, man still gazes at a bearded lady at every circus or country fair.

"In the same manner, the speaking film will live and last.

"It will kill the silent film, which, after fifteen years of opulence, could never adapt itself to the poverty and misery which its younger brother seeks. It will vegetate without a doubt at the feet of the rich, a plaything of the literati and as a favorite of certain old ladies who once were young in 1925.

"Its vitality had been nurtured by money and the naïve dreams of the crowds, by beautiful instinctive movements on the

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

"HELL"

HELL.

What is it?

Fire and brimstone—eternal torment? Dives calling for a cup of cold water, writhing in that seething pit of unending, unrelenting agony?

A place of punishment and further purification in a soul's long ascent to God?

Or annihilation?

Or is hell only the conjuration of terrified theologians?

Can an all-wise, loving Father doom any of His children to unimaginable horror?

We have some replies to these torturing questions in a symposium on "What is Hell?" (Harper and Brothers), by a number of theologians and writers.

Here is pictured a hell that is real. It is not always a hell of fire and brimstone. Perhaps it is a hell of vain, unending remorse; perhaps a hell which is but another process of purification for those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity given them in this life. Perhaps annihilation—but it is hell nevertheless—hell for those who have had the opportunity to embrace the redemptive powers of Jesus on the Cross, but have deliberately refused the offer of salvation.

Even some of the arch modernists, tho they can not conceive of a hell of unending torture, believe that there is some form of damnation for impenitent souls. All shades of belief are represented in this symposium—from the conventional idea of physical suffering after death to the pragmatic view of the spiritual despair of a "lost" soul on earth. And each writer puts vivid meaning into a term that for many has been relegated to an outgrown vocabulary.

With the Resurrection soon to be celebrated in every Christian land in the world, it may not be amiss to turn the mind for a few moments to the direful possibility awaiting a blasted soul.

So hell there is, as it is variously conceived by the contributors to this symposium. "It is hardly too much to say that heaven and hell stand and fall together," declares Dr. W. R. Inge, the famous Dean of St. Paul's in London. "Those who refuse to believe in the possibility of final reprobation will usually be found ready to secularize religion, and to substitute some dream of 'a good time coming' for the blessed hope of everlasting life." When we have taught ourselves to think of heaven as the atmosphere in which the "children of God" live, he says, "how impossible, how almost ridiculous it is to believe in heaven without also believing in its terrible opposite," and he goes on:

"If heaven is, or may be, a matter of experience to us while we live here, so unquestionably is hell. We know that there is a hell, for we have been there, or very near it. And this hell, which is where God is not and the devil is, is not at all like the Modernist purgatory, where one trains for the next examination—a place with a fine tropical climate, really bracing to the constitu-

tion. Such thoughts are cheap and frivolous; the reality is something much more tragic and terrible. It is a discord very far from 'harmony not understood'; it is not mere 'privation of good,' but positive, radical evil, a stage toward nothing except final ruin. It is then that we face the dread alternative, the choice which, so far as we know, is for us endless in its results.

"And so at last we begin to understand that the horrible night-



By M. Gustave Doré. From the Dore Dante, published by Cassel & Company

IS THIS THE TERRIBLE ALTERNATIVE?

mare of hell has one of its sources in something far less ignoble than we supposed at first. 'Hell is the shadow from a soul on fire'; and it is not the greatest sinners who shudder at the thought, but the greatest saints, who know what the loss would be if God turned His face away from them. So they heap on images of horror, utilizing all they have heard of or can imagine of body torment and misery, and still the reality exceeds all that they can say. Take these images out of their religious context, and they become monstrous and revolting, just as all images of heaven, when taken out of their religious context, become gross and absurd. But make God central, and our future peripheral, and the violence of the symbolism becomes intelligible. Where we moderns complacently paint gray on gray, the saints have seen blinding light and inky darkness."

That renowned scientist and spiritualist, Sir Oliver Lodge, who has "come to the conclusion that survival and persistent existence are demonstrated facts," believes that spiritual evolution may proceed even in hell. "The idea of everlasting continuance of any one state is contrary to all our experience," he says; "there is no such deadly monotony. However low we are, there is always an opportunity or possibility of ascent." As he sees it, "the terms heaven and hell can legitimately be used to signify high and low grades of terrestrial existence; for every such term may have a finite and accessible significance as well as a transcendent connotation."

For Catholics, writes Abbot Butler, who gives us the view of

his Church, the doctrine of hell "must remain substantially in its primitive terrors." Abbot Butler, who is head of Downside Abbey, the leading Benedictine Abbey in England, recognizes the difficulties—which "the Catholic thinker feels as acutely as any one else"—of believing that an infinitely good, all-powerful God would create beings who would plunge themselves into everlasting perdition, and says, "Hell is, in short, a great and an appalling mystery. Christians by their creed accept many mysteries; and others, be they atheists, pantheists, materialists, agnostics, or what not, do not get rid of them." This much is certain, he writes, quoting Bishop Hedley of Newport—"that only mortal sin, true and complete, will deserve hell," and "no one will ever be punished with the positive punishments of the life to come, who has not, with full knowledge and complete consciousness and full consent, turned his back upon Almighty God." He tells us—

"That Christ holds out hell-fire as the doom of the wicked is a plain fact of the Gospel narrative that can not be escaped from by any reasonable exegesis. The very least that can be said is that He used the word 'fire' as the symbol that best brings home to us the punishment of the damned. The Catholic Church goes beyond any merely symbolical interpretation: tho there never has been any formal definition concerning the fire of hell, still, in view of the general agreement of fathers and theologians, it would be at least 'rash' to question the reality of the fire, not necessarily a material fire, or a fire like ours, but an external agent that plays on spirits—the fire prepared for the devil and his angels, spirits—in a way analogous to that in which fire plays on bodies. This is what is called 'the pain of sense,' or of feeling; but tho usually put in the forefront as the one most easily grasped by the imagination, and therefore the most efficaciously deterrent in its appeal, still it is but secondary or supplementary. The substantial punishment and pain of hell is 'the pain of loss.'"

"It is all very terrible and very mysterious. We know little of heaven—'eye hath not seen, nor ear heard'; and we know as little of hell. But the two truths stand out facing each other in the Gospels and throughout the New Testament; and therefore the Catholic Church can no more tolerate any explaining away of hell than she could tolerate an explaining away of heaven. In truth, the real crux of hell is its eternity. That sin, unrepented of, should be punished proportionately to its gravity is an idea that commends itself to all sense of justice and right. It is the eternity that appalls. Yet the Catholic Church holds that it must be accepted as the plain teaching of Christ, the punishment of the wicked being as everlasting as the life of the blest. Even were the pain of sense mitigated or remitted, the pain of loss would go on, for it is the deprivation of the Beatific Vision, implied in the 'Depart from me.' Eternity is an idea almost wholly beyond our grasp; but it does not mean time prolonged *ad infinitum*. It does mean that the lot of the lost is irremediable."

A less terrible hell is envisioned by Warwick Deeping, the novelist; but it has agony just the same. His hell is the vain regret for failure—"to stand at the end of one's days and to know that the landscape you have painted is gray, a place of stones, and of the bones of broken memories. Who will deny it? Can any man deny it? Hell is to look back at the dim, reproachful faces of those who loved us, those whom we betrayed."

A spiritual agony is envisioned, too, by Bishop J. E. C. Well-ton, Dean of Durham Cathedral, who says that Christ's words "can not be literally accepted; they are allegorical or metaphorical. . . . The simple fact that the future life is timeless is in itself enough to dispel the nightmare of everlasting punishment. . . . Whatever hell may be, then, it will be a state not of material but of spiritual penalty." And "the essence of hell, if rightly understood, seems to be remorse. . . . For the sinner will realize in the invisible world the terrible nature of the discrimination between the good and the evil. He will realize, too, his utter impotency to cancel the effects of the evil which he has wrought by his life upon earth."

But hell may not be a soul's damnation in that terrible torment which an elder generation was wont to picture, or another chance for purification and redemption, or the acute agony of a remorseful soul. It may be utter annihilation. Prof. James

Moffatt, translator of the Bible into modern speech and a professor at Union Theological Seminary, recalls those words of Christ to His disciples: "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear Him which is able to destroy both body and soul in hell." "What do such words imply?" asks Professor Moffatt:

"A God of awful authority, no doubt.

"But perhaps more than that.

"Is the soul capable of reaching an immortal value, or is it immortal essentially? On the scheme of Christian faith, may it be annihilated? Is personality an undying possession, or is it attained through obedience to the creative will of God alone? The implications of the Christian view of faith are not incompatible with the latter, and it is, I think, a fair question whether the view commonly called Conditional Immortality may not gain corroboration in the future. It is contrary to Platonism, but there is not so much evidence against it in the message of Christianity as some appear to take for granted."

Another novelist, Sheila Kaye-Smith, notes that "the doctrine of hell has lost its popularity," but "yet one can not say that hell is finally discredited. . . . People worry and question about the doctrine, even if they no longer give much thought to the reality." But there is a hell for those who, of their own free will, reject salvation. And here again is endless death—extinction. "Of the dead soul who can speak? Its death is 'eternal'—involving no mere change of function, but its end."

But there is no utter despair over the "lost" in the thought of Dr. W. E. Orchard, minister of the King's Weigh House Church, London. Altho hell must always constitute a problem for our mind, he writes, "we ought to combine the terrible pictures of the New Testament with the assurance that God would allow nothing that is incompatible with absolute justice, unchanging mercy, or infinite love. It is possible to hold that there is a solution of this painful problem which has not been revealed to us." For—

"Some have found hints in the New Testament of something lying beyond even its farthest horizons: a restoration of all things, when all shall be reconciled, and hell itself shall be destroyed; but there is nothing sufficient to contradict what is elsewhere clearly set forth, or that can blunt the edge of its serious and repeated warnings against impenitent rebellion. We can only stand by what has been revealed, and be content to show that a dogmatic universalism can not construct a rational alternative scheme; no natural or spiritual considerations overthrow, and nothing in modern psychology disproves the orthodox doctrine about hell, nor diminishes the gravity of Christ's teaching on the subject; and, therefore, nothing removes from the realm of possibility a peril against which every soul must be warned to guard itself by salutary fear, lively faith and the cultivation of love toward both God and man."

And now for "The Pagan's Hell," which Prof. Irwin Edman, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, tells us is hell here on earth—a hell of disillusionment—abandoned hope, frustrated desire. He says:

"Hell has, indeed, ceased to be credible as a section of another world—a fiery, unending prison deep below the surface of the earth, where foul demons, once 'sons of the morning,' goad the writhing damned with physical prongs and spiritual upbraidings, and breathe with them maliciously the stench of that foul inferno. But only the bovine or the dishonest would deny its reality in the diurnal life lived on the indubitable earth under the sky, so actual, so uncaring, and so blue. Paolo and Francesca, tossed about in Dante's Inferno by the eternalized gusts of their own guilty passion, are no more lost than those swept by confused alarms of struggle and flight on the battle-field of the tormented contemporary imagination. Dante populated hell among other things with those who had sulked in the sun. Many moderns are thus sulking. They can not bear to delight in even the casual enjoyments possible in an existence at once transient and fatal. They are, like Paolo and Francesca, swept forever by the winds of their own chaos or wallowing eternally in the mud of their own disillusion. They can not even enjoy that sun which for them no longer declares the glory of God. Of all the apparatus of the Christian tradition hell has been most smiled at by the modern. Yet hell is of all the theological notions that which empirically he knows best."

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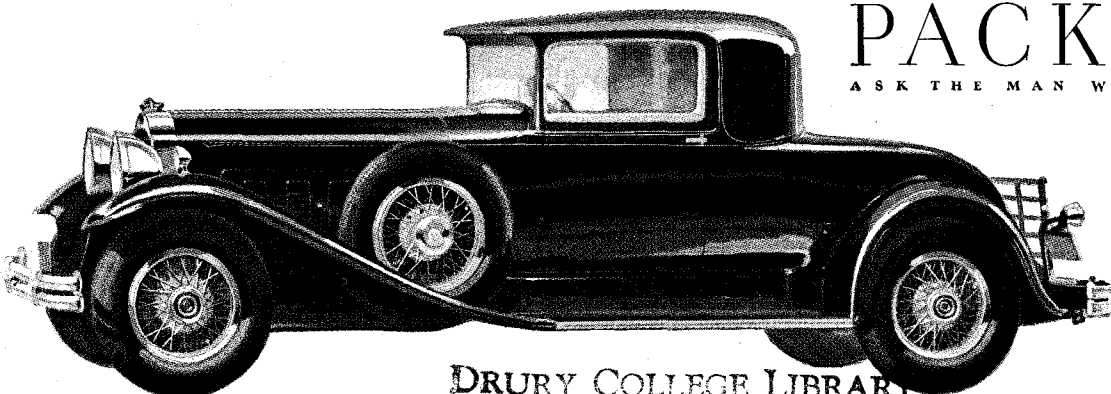
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Springfield, Missouri

POLITICAL DRYNESS NOT ENOUGH

THE ACCOLADE OF THE ANTI-SALOON League is to be bestowed hereafter only upon those who also receive meritorious award from all the other "moral forces" of the States.

Remembering the support which the Illinois Anti-Saloon League gave two years ago to the senatorial candidacy of Frank L. Smith, a political dry, who was elected but disqualified by the Senate, *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) cordially welcomes this policy of the Anti-Saloon League.

It is outlined in the following paragraph of the program adopted by the board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League and ratified by the recent national convention at Detroit:

"Peculiarly is this movement for the solution of the beverage alcohol problem a great social project which was never more so than it is to-day.

"More than ever before the enforcement and observance of the Prohibition laws are inseparably linked with the great projects for better social conditions.

"More than ever before the fortunes of Prohibition and those of other social reforms are one.

"More than ever before the object of the Anti-Saloon League and that of other social welfare agencies require the same type of men in public life, and the same open, frank representations as to the qualifications of those seeking public office.

"Very definitely in these days the line is being drawn between those candidates for positions of public trust, who are socially minded, and those who represent selfish interests seeking special privilege. Consequently, more than ever before we must give attention to the question of social-mindedness in the weighing of records and attitudes of political candidates."

In expressing its gratification at this statement, *The Christian Century*, a staunch dry, observes that while the special field of reform of the Anti-Saloon League has to do with the liquor traffic, "it could not afford to be indifferent to the character of the instruments which it employs for that purpose or to moral questions other than Prohibition which might be involved."

Personal integrity, says the Chicago journal, is not enough. "Even personal integrity plus a willingness to vote dry is not enough to entitle a candidate to the endorsement of an organization which professes to represent the informed conscience of the churches operating in the field of public affairs. *The Christian Century* has always insisted that it is dangerous and demoralizing to make any one issue, even so important an issue as that of Prohibition, the sole criterion of a candidate's claim to the support of church people. The political dry is a peril to good government and an incubus upon any organization which is trying to promote it."

In gladly endorsing the present policy of the Anti-Saloon League, then, *The Christian Century* goes on:

"Here is a clear recognition of the fact that Prohibition must be regarded not as an isolated issue detached from all other concerns, but as an integral part of a total program of social amelioration and political purification to which Christian citizens can give their loyalty without reservation or embarrassment. 'The fortunes of Prohibition and those of other social reforms are one.' They are, indeed; and if this fact can be adequately sensed it will go far toward restoring the lost sanity

of the Prohibition movement and the lost solidarity of its supporters.

"The Anti-Saloon League, if we mistake not, is on the way toward becoming again an instrument through which the moral idealism of the churches can find effective expression."

THE HINDUS' WORSHIP OF INDIA

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM are becoming identical in India.

Gandhi's struggle for Indian freedom, says C. F. Andrews, English clergyman, social worker in India, friend of Gandhi and Tagore, now wears a religious aspect, and we must

understand that, if we would gain a full understanding of the present Nationalist movement which is seething throughout India.

The new religious fervor, writes Mr. Andrews in *Asia*, is "in direct line with much of the ancient spirit of Hinduism." The old Hindu faith was peculiarly attached to the soil—as sacred as Jerusalem is to the Jews are Benares and Puri, Brindaban and Hardwar to the Hindus, while "the Ganges has its special worship."

But the great significant fact, as Mr. Andrews sees it, is that, in addition to these local shrines, "all India has now been taken up into Hindu worship as a goddess, whose name has become popular as '*Bharat Mata*,' in English translated '*Mother India*.'" It was because Katherine Mayo used this religious title for her book that the resentment in India went so deep, especially among the younger generation, explains Mr. Andrews: "It was an insult to Mother India herself, the goddess of the nation." As we read on:

"In every part of India to-day, especially among the student class, the figure of Mother India is vividly portrayed conforming to the peculiar shape of India in the map of Asia. Her head is depicted amid the Himalayan Mountains in the north. Her arms are stretched out toward the east and the west across the center of the map. Her feet meet together in the south at Cape Comorin. Such a picture of Mother India, the goddess,

painted in glowing colors, I have myself seen in students' rooms wherever they congregate together. Flowers are often offered, and sometimes a light is kept burning as a sign of worship. Her devotees are to be found even beyond the Hindu fold. The whole aspect of patriotism has received in this manner a new inspiration of religious fervor.

"In the Bengal national movement, earlier in the present century, this special form of worship obtained its first great impetus as a political force. At that time, among the ardent, single-hearted band of young patriots who went forward fearlessly to meet their death, Bengal itself was the Mother. '*Bande Mataram*!'—'Hail Mother!'—became the national watchword and also the common daily greeting. Soon after this period, the song of the Bengali novelist, Bankim, with these two words as a refrain, was taken up more widely still, to be the national anthem of United India. To-day it is usually sung at great national gatherings as an act of religious devotion. Even in distant parts of the world, wherever a few Indian settlers gather together, they use this national anthem, '*Bande Mataram*,' and adopt these two words for their distinctive greeting. As far away as Fiji and British Guiana, I have met with the same words of national welcome. In this worship of India as the Goddess Mother all the fervor of religious devotion and sacrifice is introduced into the cause of Indian freedom. To die for the cause is to die for the Mother herself."

TO KEEP A TRUE LENT

BY ROBERT HERRICK
(A. D. 1591-1674)

IS this a Lent—to keep
The larder lean
And clean
From fats of veals and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an hour,
Or ragged go,
Or show
A down-cast look or sour?

No! 'Tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat,
And meat
Unto the hungry soul.

It is to fast from strife—
From old debate
And hate:
To circumscribe thy life:

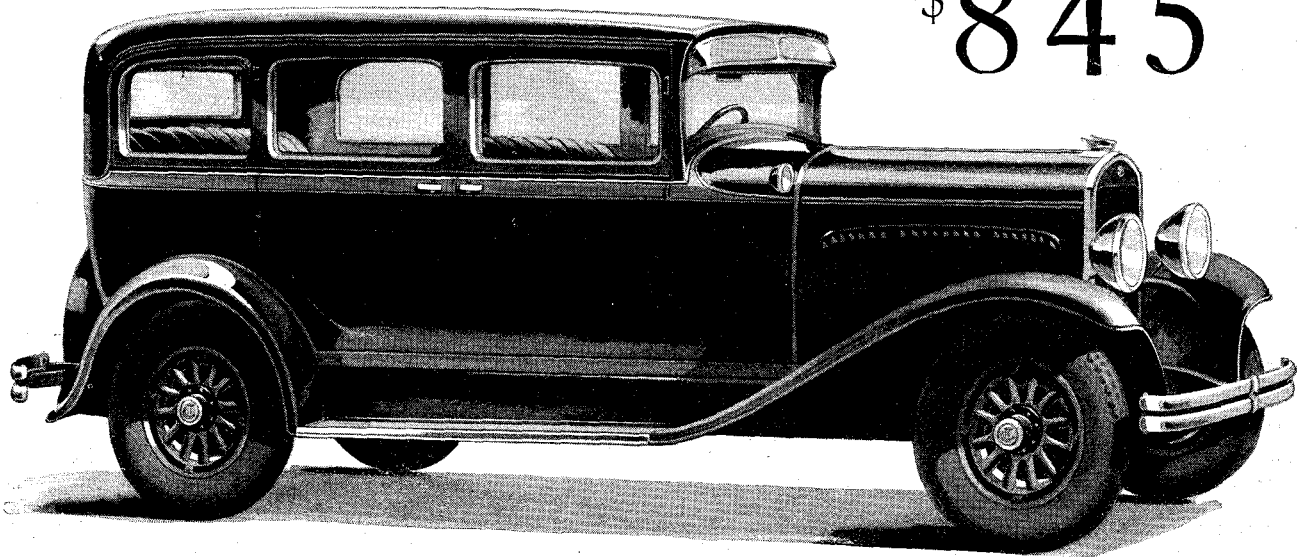
To show a heart grief-rent;
To starve thy sin,
Not bin—
And that's to keep thy Lent.

—*The Living Church, Milwaukee*

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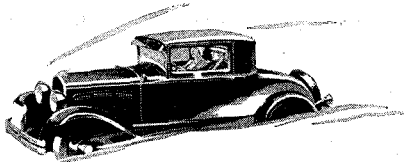
styled all-metal bodies of new design and rigid construction, enhancing safety and comfort.

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C H R Y S L E R M O T O R S P R O D U C T

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

BUTTERFLY WINGS THAT PHOTOGRAPH THEMSELVES

A BUTTERFLY'S WING can be photographed in the dark, owing to some inherent ability to affect a sensitized plate in contact with it.

Dr. G. Wolff, biologist of the Archives of Biology in Basel, reports this discovery, which, says *Kosmos* (Stuttgart), it is difficult to explain. The experiment, he says, is so simple that any one may perform it without trouble; it requires only a photographic plate and a butterfly wing:

"The butterfly wing is placed on the unexposed plate, which is kept for twenty-four hours in darkness, and then is developed in the usual way. On the plate appears a faithful copy of the



From *Kosmos* (Stuttgart)

SELF-PHOTOGRAPH

ORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH

BY TRANSMITTED LIGHT

MYSTERIOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC POWER OF BUTTERFLY WINGS

wing with all details and designs, and with faultless shading in the distribution of colors. Such an 'autophoto' is even more exact than a photograph taken of the wing with lens and camera; the details are reproduced much better. The autophoto of the wing on the plate shows lines so fine that they are not even visible to the eye.

"Thus it is not an outline that results from placing the wing upon the plate, but a regular photograph, reproducing the designs and veins of the wing. This eliminates some attempted explanations of this peculiar phenomenon, especially the theory that it is a matter of accumulation of light.

"After exposure to strong light, many organic substances and metals become 'photoactive' for a time, and will blacken photographic plates. But such an afterglow can produce only a uniform, flat darkening on the plate; not regular pictures with details.

"And for still another reason the effect of afterglow is out of the question here; the butterfly wing can photograph itself without previous exposure to light. Wings of butterflies that have just slipped out of the dark cocoon are no less capable of doing it than those that have already been fluttering about in sunlight.

"The phenomenon was enigmatic enough as it was, but the most recent observations have made it even more mysterious. Photographic images of butterfly wings in general are positive immediately after development on the plate; that is, whatever is dark on the wing appears dark on the autophoto.

"Only two species of butterflies form an exception here: the 'apollo' and the 'swallow-tail.' In these cases the photos are sometimes positive, at other times negative, and this variation takes places with peculiar regularity. In the early days of life the wings of the swallow-tail give a negative picture. Later there gradually ensues a change: first negatives, then pictures, that are not sharp, being intermediate steps between negative and positive, then toward the end of the butterfly's life—a purely positive picture. Subsequently there may occur again a reversal negative, in which no doubt the cooperation of the sunlight plays a great part.

"What it is that causes this strange positive-negative change, and why it is limited to two species of butterflies only, remains unknown for the present. Whether it is a matter of still unknown chemical action of the wing-scales, or of some kind of radiation, will have to be proved by further experiment."

BLACK LIGHT TO BRING DARK DEEDS TO DAYLIGHT

ONE IN FIVE MILLION PARTS of a test-substance in industrial alcohol enables ultra-violet light to detect and prevent the diversion of such alcohol for bootleg liquor, according to Dr. Herman Goodman in a talk before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in New York recently.

Speaking on "Medico-Legal Uses of Filtered Ultra-violet or Black Light," Dr. Goodman demonstrated some of the innumerable ways in which these rays can be used in medical, legal, and chemical investigations. Traces of fluorescent materials, invisible in ordinary light, but brilliantly glowing when subjected to long wave-length ultra-violet, can be used in many

ways to prevent and to detect crime, Dr. Goodman pointed out. Says Guy Bartlett of the General Electric Company's news bureau, in a press bulletin (Schenectady, N. Y.):

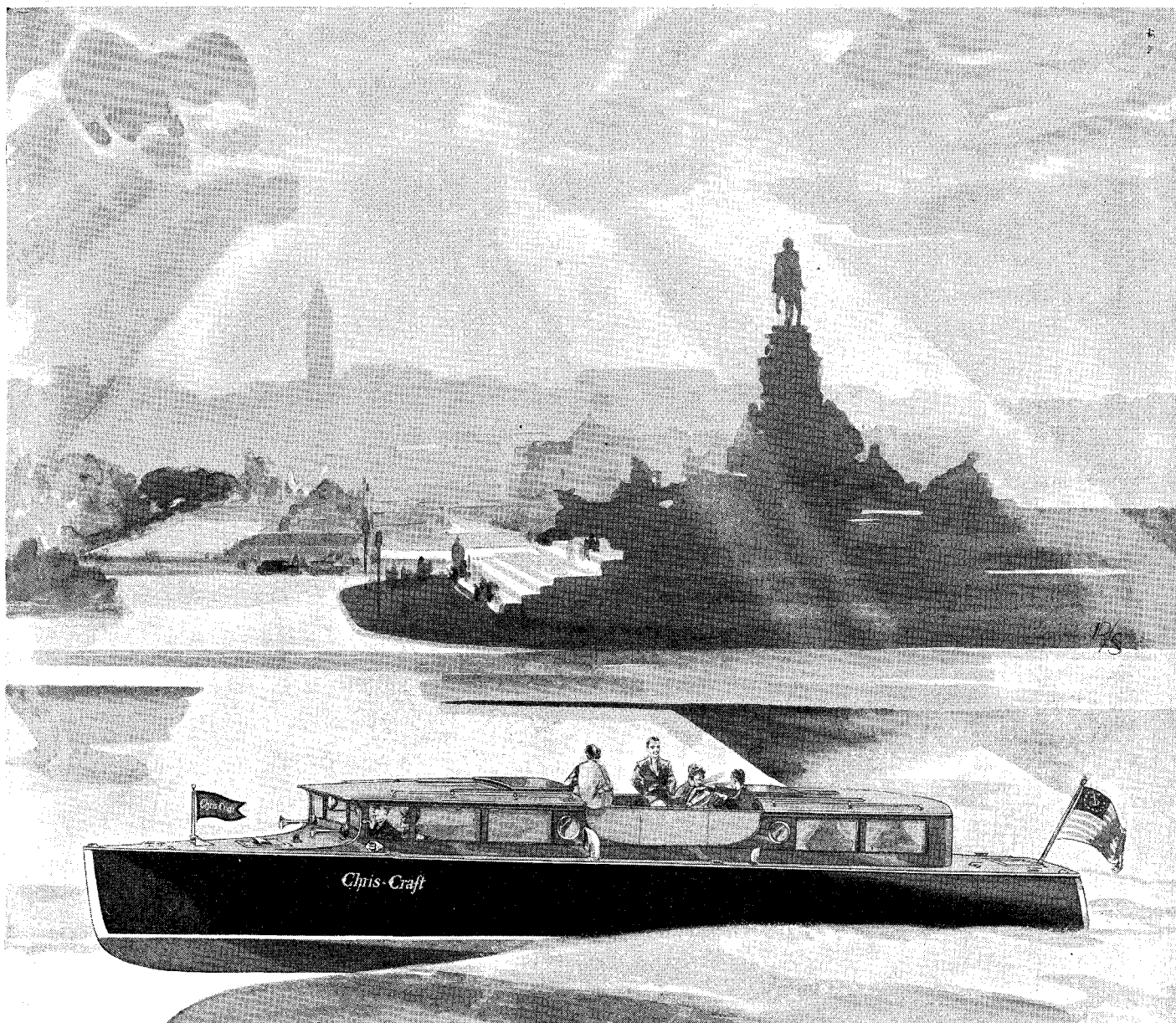
"Two pitchers filled with water were placed beneath the ultra-violet light tube. Crumbling a particle of a fluorescent dye to dust, Dr. Goodman rubbed a trace of the dust from his fingers into one of the pitchers. The water immediately glowed with a pale blue light. Even when the water was further

diluted by mixing the water in the two pitchers, the glow continued. "During a study of bootleg-whisky products it was possible to detect under the near ultra-violet, or black, light the fluorescence of the adulterant, despite the fact that the original commercial alcohol had been distilled, and that casual laboratory examinations had been reported negative," said Dr. Goodman. "By the judicious use of various colored fluorescing-dyes it should be possible to determine the source of industrial alcohol used in the bootleg trade. The various districts could each have its individual dye and fluorescing signature."

"One source of the near ultra-violet or black light used by Dr. Goodman in his demonstration was a Cooper Hewitt low-pressure mercury-vapor lamp. Instead of the usual glass tube, used when the lamp is intended as a source of ordinary light, or the quartz tube used when the lamp is intended as a source of short, or far, ultra-violet radiation, the lamp used by Dr. Goodman was made of a dark blue-black glass. This glass, containing nickel and cobalt, is opaque to both the visible light to which glass is transparent, and the far ultra-violet to which quartz is transparent. It is, however, transparent to the near ultra-violet, or longer wave-lengths than the middle ultra-violet, found in sunlight, and produced by health lamps, and the short or medial wave-lengths. Since the light to which the human eye is sensitive is cut off by the blue-black nickel-cobalt glass, this emission has come to be known as black light.

"Counterfeiting of bank-notes and stock certificates, alteration of bank checks, and erasures in account books can be detected with black light, since papers, even from the same manufacturer, which seem alike under ordinary light, are at once revealed as different by ultra-violet. Similarly, invisible inks which glow under ultra-violet can be used as a protection against forgers and check raisers. Such inks could also be used in marking cloth and other commodities as an invisible mark of ownership and protection against loss by theft.

"In jails abroad letters, which prisoners are permitted to send to their relatives and friends, are examined under filtered black light before delivery is made to the post-office," said Dr. Goodman. "Writing with such materials as the prisoner always has available, such as sputum, milk, lime-water (from walls), etc., is invisible unless heat is applied, whereupon the writing becomes brown or black. Under black light such secret writing is read without altering the letter, and the plans of the prisoners for escape or smuggling or drugs or arms are permitted to go



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WHAT a way to entertain—the Chris-Craft way! So fast is Chris-Craft—so safe and so luxurious—it brings within reach the sports and recreations of the whole coast-line! Every Chris-Craft inevitably becomes a social center. Whole parties may go in restful luxury at express train speed to distant regatta, dinner or dance—to sports and recreations everywhere on water. With a Chris-Craft you find yourself more frequently invited and more frequently inviting social contacts with really worth-while folks. The boating set is a cheery, happy family, socially active and socially worth-while. Industrial leaders, statesmen and bankers find Chris-Craft the means to secure needed rest and recreation in limited time. Let Chris-Craft solve your recreation and entertainment problem. Between the nimble twenty-foot runabout and the stately Chris-Craft yacht is the widest range of pleasure craft ever offered. All are luxuriously cushioned, all are seaworthy, safe and fast. All have automobile type controls and starting, lighting and steering devices. Chris-Craft merchants throughout the world will demonstrate and describe the various models. Illustrated catalog may be had by writing Chris Smith & Sons Boat Co., 804 Detroit Road, Algonac, Michigan.

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Runabouts—Sedans—Commuters—Cruisers—Yachts
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toward consummation. Of course the offenders are then captured red-handed.

"Natural teeth fluoresce with a brilliant white light. False teeth, no matter how cleverly matched to the natural ones in ordinary light, seem chocolate colored under black light if made by one manufacturer, or yellow if of another composition. A record of the fluorescence of the teeth could be added to identification charts, altho such charts could be altered at will by having natural teeth extracted and false teeth substituted, he said.

"An important place for black light in the cosmetic industry has to do with the substitution of cheap imitations for well-known trade-marked perfumes. By the addition of a tiny amount of a secret fluorescent dye it would be possible to detect substitution, Dr. Goodman demonstrated.

"In his talk Dr. Goodman also showed and explained different methods by which black, or near ultra-violet, light could be used by the medical profession in the investigation of diseases and disorders of the skin."

HOW COMMON THINGS WORK—VIII

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES: THERMOMETERS

THE BLINDFOLDED BOY jumps as if burned by a red-hot poker when his playmates touch his skin with a bit of ice.

That perennial childhood joke merely shows one example of how unreliable our sense of temperature may be.

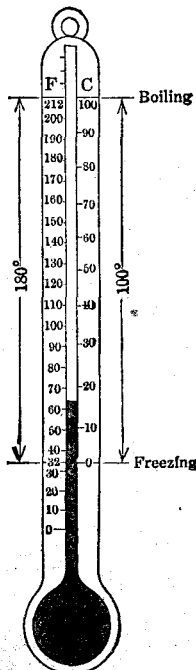
Hence thermometers, to test accurate temperature for house-keeping, medical, and scientific purposes.

True enough, from experience, our sense system can usually distinguish between very hot and very cold things. But it makes bad errors.

Evidently some mechanical contrivance is necessary to tell us how hot or how cold the air and objects about us are. In Walter G. Whitman's "Household Physics" (John Wiley and Son, New York), the earliest invention and present uses of the thermometer are described. Galileo, it seems, invented a thermometer in 1592, filled with water, which would hardly do for us in winter. Then mercury and alcohol were used:

"The blue and red liquids in common thermometers are usually alcohol. Alcohol thermometers are usually less accurate than mercury thermometers. Since alcohol boils below the boiling temperature of water, it is not suitable for measuring the temperatures in many household processes. It does have a distinct advantage over mercury, however, for low temperatures. In our northern States mercury freezes in winter, but nowhere on the earth does natural cold ever reach the freezing point of alcohol.

"Fahrenheit devised the scale in use on our common thermometers. The lowest temperature that he obtained with a mixture of ice, salt and ammonium chlorid, he called zero.



FAHRENHEIT AND CENTIGRADE SCALES

above the bulb, makes this registering possible. When the mercury expands, it is pushed through this narrow place into the stem, but when it cools and contracts the thread of mercury is broken by this constriction, and the mercury column is left in the tube registering the highest temperature which was reached. A quick-acting clinical thermometer has a very small bulb, and will give maximum temperature in half a minute."

All the world except the Americans and British use the centigrade thermometer. On the centigrade scale, water freezes at 0 degree and boils at 100 degrees—"a more scientific scale than the awkward one devised by Fahrenheit," remarks Professor Whitman.

Solids as well as gases and liquids may be used to measure temperature. In Alfred M. Butler's "Household Physics" (M. Barrows & Company, Boston) is described a metallic thermometer having a compound bar of brass and iron. We read:

"One end *B* is securely fastened to the support, and the other end *C* is free to move. This end is connected to a pointer *P*, which rotates about its axis. When the temperature rises, the metal bar tends to straighten and the pointer is turned to the right. When the temperature falls, the bar curves more. If the scale is marked according to some accepted standard, a thermometer is the result, and the pointer indicates the

temperature.

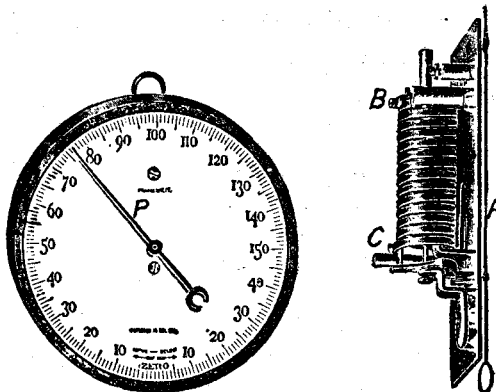
"Brass expands more than iron when it is heated the same amount. If two straight pieces of metal, one of brass and one of iron, of equal length, are riveted together in several places to prevent slipping or bulging, and this compound bar is heated, it will soon become curved, with the brass on the outside. If now cooled back to the original temperature, the bar will again become straight. If further cooled, however, it will be found to curve with the iron on the outside. The brass becomes longer (expands more) than the iron on heating, and therefore takes a position on the outside of the curve; while on cooling it becomes shorter (contracts more) than the iron, and therefore takes a position on the inside of the curve."

This principle is also used in the thermostats employed to regulate the temperature of rooms.

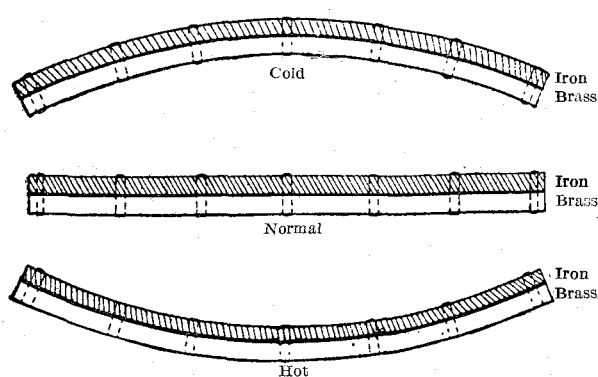
RADIO QUACKS—In the course of its work the New York Department of Health has recently uncovered what it believes to be a serious situation.

The results seem to indicate that the radio is being widely used by persons offering to cure diseases through the sale of various products and services. Says the Department's *Weekly Bulletin* (New York):

"These claims are, in many of the cases we have investigated,



METALLIC DIAL THERMOMETER



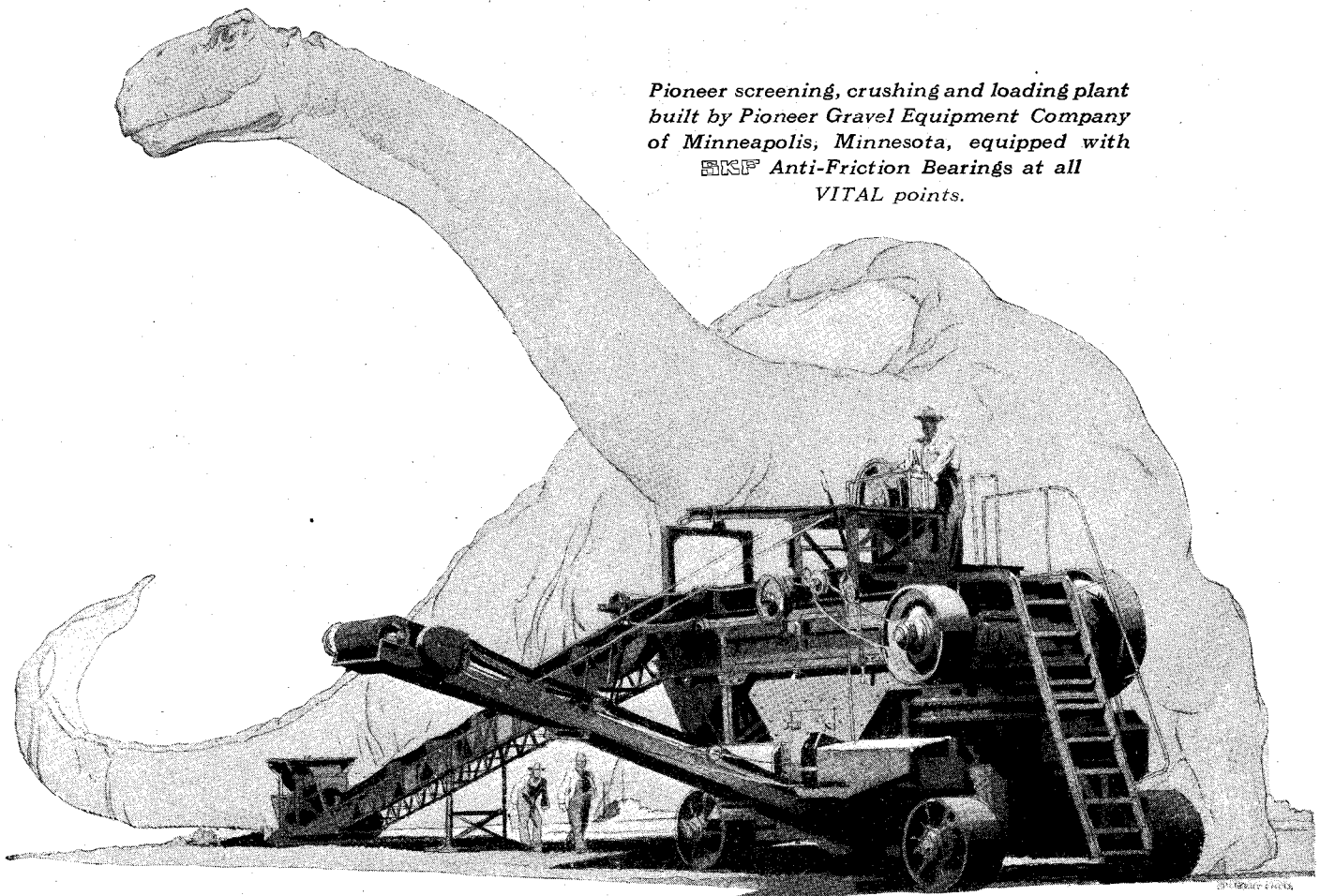
HEAT AND COLD AFFECT BRASS MORE THAN IRON

The next fixed point on Fahrenheit's scale was the temperature obtained by mixing water and ice. This point he marked thirty-two. In preparing a Fahrenheit scale to-day we use the freezing point of water (32 degrees) and the temperature of steam from boiling water (212 degrees), for the two fixed points, from which the entire scale may be marked off into degrees.

"The clinical thermometer differs from the others in being self-registering. A constriction in the bore of the stem, just

completely unfounded, fraudulent, and inimical to the public health.

"The Department is powerless, under the law, to protect the public against these charlatans. The Commissioner has, therefore, called this menace to the attention of the Federal Radio Commission. Since any form of radio censorship would be obnoxious to our ideals, and dangerous, a conference has been called of the forty-six radio broadcasters within the immediate



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BRING on your real tough jobs...where tons of iron and steel meet other tons of rock and fight it out for the mastery... where speeding trains throw their swaying, hurtling masses against railway journals... where weight plus speed combine to conjure up FRICTION to waste and destroy. Bring them on. Here's a bearing that seems to like them.

Not alone because of the special steels made from ores from SKF's own mines...not alone because of constant development in SKF laboratories...not alone because SKF is the largest bearing organization in the world. But because SKF refuses to make a bearing that is one jot less than the best it can produce. Bearings can be built down to a price...but SKF will never build them. SKF is the highest priced bearing in the world.

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"A·B·A CHEQUES? . . . TO BE SURE, SIR!

You're the third gentleman this morning . . . Yes, indeed, a great convenience . . . Travel would be a bit of a bother without them . . . I used to cash a lot of them on the China run . . . I see you have the new-size A·B·A's. Very handsome too . . . Twenty dollars? . . . Very good, Sir."



Aship or ashore A·B·A Cheques are as good as gold, but much safer. They are insured money. Now issued in the size of the new U. S. currency in amounts of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200. Let your own bank supply you. Large-size Cheques will continue to be accepted.

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OFFICIAL TRAVEL CHEQUE OF AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

vicinity of New York, and it has been suggested that all radio health programs be voluntarily submitted to the scrutiny of a joint committee of the medical societies.

"It is believed this will accomplish, in a voluntary way, what under the present laws seems impossible to do.

"An invitation has also been extended to the National Better Business Bureau, the American Association of Advertising Agencies, the National Association of Broadcasters, the Federal and State authorities interested in this work, to formulate a code of broadcasting ethics. While this is broader than our immediate interests, it is the only manner in which those who have studied this question believe it will be possible to drive the medical quack off the air.

"In this campaign to drive out the radio medical quack the Health Department is giving leadership to a movement which has already attracted nation-wide attention, and is receiving the serious consideration it deserves."

CAUSES OF MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

A RECENT publication of the American Red Cross refers to the long-prevalent fallacy that "the natal chamber of the great Mississippi Valley floods is in the mighty mountains of the north, where heavy snows, accumulated through the winter, are sent roaring to the south by sudden thaws."

On this basis of information furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau the Red Cross writer sets forth the causes of these floods as now understood. We read in Charles Fitzhugh Talman's *Why the Weather?* a Science Service feature:

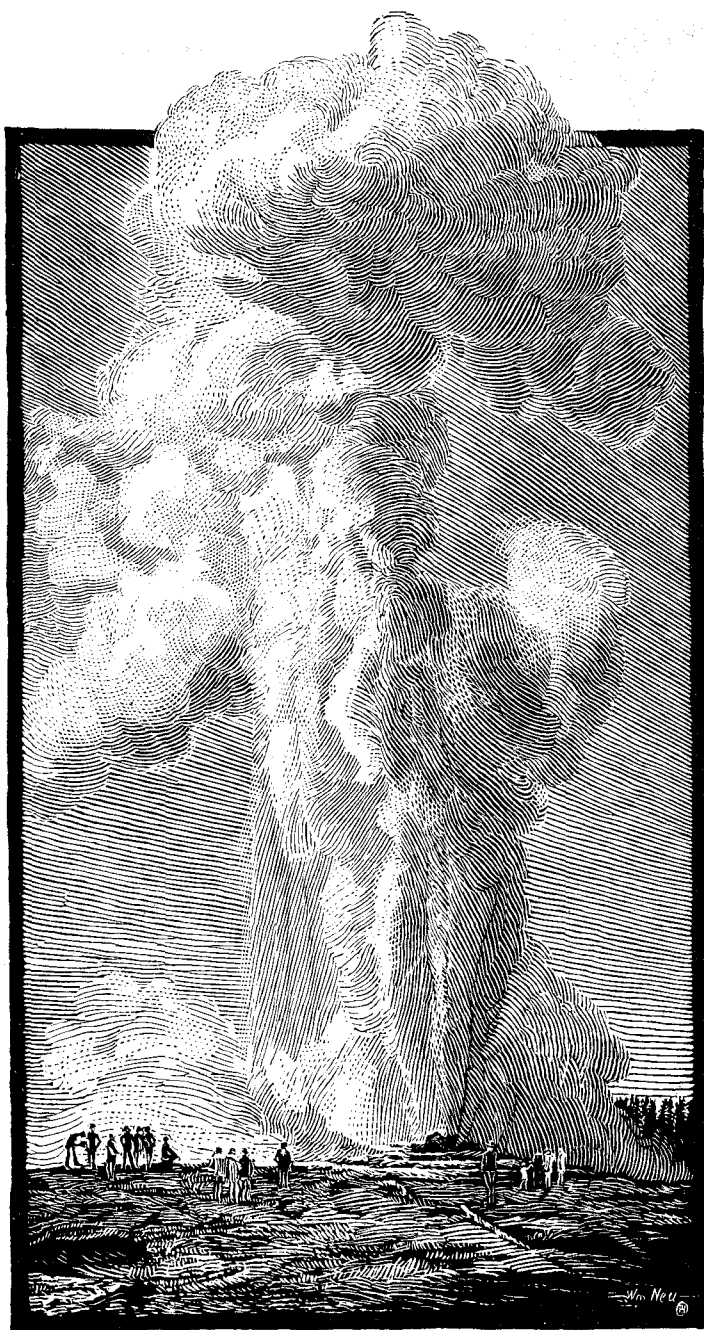
"Mountain snows are of small importance.

"The determining factor is rain in the upper and lower valleys.

"Continued rains through the fall and winter till the land is saturated, followed by heavy rains in the spring, make floods inevitable.

"However, in 1884 a great flood was caused by ice damming the water in the north, when a sudden thaw in the spring sent a veritable sea through the lower valley. In 1912 six heavy rain-storms, progressing through the valley in a northeasterly direction at intervals of a few days, caused another great flood. But such causes are unusual; a slow, progressive saturation of the land during the winter, with continued rain through the spring, remains the almost invariable cause of floods. Evidence gathered by the Weather Bureau shows clearly that in considering the causes of floods in the lower Mississippi Valley, conditions and effects arising in the Rocky Mountain head-waters system of great tributaries, such as the Missouri and the Arkansas, can be safely ignored. Under present conditions these mountains and forested regions can add no more than a small fraction to the flood crest in the lower Mississippi.

"The greatest effect they can have is to delay the subsidence of an existing flood, and even this effect has never yet been observed to any important extent."



Old Faithful, one of 100 Geysers in Yellowstone

Geysers . . . "Paint Pots" . . . Wild Animal Life

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PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE TRUE STORY OF THE SEVENTY-FIVE-MILE GUNS

THE MYSTERY ATTACK BEGAN.

It was literally a bolt from the blue.

Paris was enjoying one of its perfect spring mornings—perfect as only a spring morning in France can be—on that twenty-third of March, 1918. Even tho it was war time, even tho the Germans were dangerously near, the city took delight in the blue, cloudless day.

Then, without warning, a projectile "obviously shot from some great supercannon, burst on the stone pavement along the Quai de Seine," we read in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch Magazine*. Twenty minutes later "came a second explosion, a mile and a half away, taking a toll of eight dead and thirteen wounded. So the firing continued."

"Impossible!" said the Parisians, according to this article. The Germans were seventy miles away, and the longest known range of field fire was not more than a third of that distance. It must be a horrible dream. Bombs dropt from airplanes Paris knew too well, from bitter experience. But there were no planes overhead. It was simply impossible.

But it was not impossible. As a matter of plain fact, the Germans were shelling Paris with huge guns that could shoot seventy-five miles. We all remember the sensation these mysterious weapons created during the war. But at that time little was learned about them.

Now, however, Col. Henry W. Miller, chief engineer for the heavy artillery of the A. E. F., has investigated the mystery and published a book on these mighty weapons, "The Paris Gun" (Cape and Smith). It is on this volume that *The Post-Dispatch* bases its article. And the guns kept on firing, spreading the terror. In a recent radio address, Colonel Miller painted a graphic picture of the destruction, and offered a few details about the gun. He said:

We now know that those monster guns were 120 feet long, the height of a ten-story building, had a caliber of eight and one-quarter inches, and fired a shell weighing 264 pounds.

Their life was but fifty rounds.

Seven guns were made.

One was used at the proving ground, and five at the first position. The worn-out guns were then rebored to a caliber of nine and one-tenth inches. The first bombardment lasted from March 23 until May 1; the second was from May 27 to June 11, and from a new position sixty-nine miles from Paris. The third, of two days only, coincided with the disastrous July 15 offensive, at a range of fifty-six miles. The fourth began on

August 5 and ceased on the 9th. Three hundred and sixty-seven shells were fired, killing 250 people, wounding 640, and destroying about \$10,000,000 worth of property.

By the end of the bombardment more than a million people had left Paris; but of course for various reasons.

But now Colonel Miller takes us away from terror-stricken

Paris and to a wood inside the German lines, whence the bombardment is being launched. Here he lets us participate in the firing of the first shot from the "supercannon." Continuing our perusal of his remarks over the radio:

We are in a clearing in the wood known as La Sapinière, near the village of Crépy, just five miles behind the front, at that pronounced corner in the line nearest the city of Paris.

We will fire always at one point.

It is at the southwest corner of the Palace of the Louvre, the great art gallery along the Seine.

A light fog or mist lies over this entire region, and it will not be dissipated until nearly noon. Since six-thirty, smoke-pots have been going all about in this area to lay a blanket of smoke over everything, and effectively prevent French airmen from observing us, particularly after the fog rises.

It is just seven o'clock.

The rumble of German and Allied artillery comes clearly over the hills from the north, where the great offensive, begun day before yesterday, is rolling over the British Fifth and Third armies like a tidal wave.

Only one gun is ready for firing this morning.

It is the one on the concrete foundation, and the carriage which can be turned completely around for firing in any direction on any city within range. Numerous visitors are on hand. Doctors Rausenberger and von Eberhardt, and others from the Krupp works

at Essen, and naval officers from Berlin, are on hand to witness the first firing.

The Kaiser will come down from Avesnes to inspect the battery at about noon. It is likely that the Crown Prince will accompany him.

The battery is under the command of Navy personnel. Admiral Rogge is in command. Commander Kinzel is the ballistic officer. These men have been associated with the development of the guns from the beginning; this is their reward.

The battery commander has ordered the gun loaded. The shell, weighing 264 pounds, is brought over from the concrete store-room in a steel tray on a truck. It is lifted to the loading platform twenty feet up by means of a windlass. The tray is locked to the breech of the gun and a rammer attached to the base of the shell.

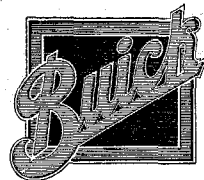
This shell is peculiar in many respects.

(Continued on page 37)



Illustration from "The Paris Gun" (Cape & Smith)

THE WAR MYSTERY, THE SEVENTY-FIVE-MILE GUN



Who ever thinks of asking, "Did you buy your Buick new?"

Surely, your friends would never think of asking this question . . . nor does anyone ever ask any Buick owner—"Did you buy your Buick new?"

Most unconcerned of all, as to whether it's "new" or "used," is a Buick itself. It performs in the same smooth, reliable Buick way whether it has traveled fifty miles or fifty thousand *plus*.

Why wait, then, to own the Buick you have long wanted? Why deprive yourself any longer of the joys of this car—a car so *good* that from two to five times as many people buy Buicks

as any other car of its price.

The purchase of a Buick at resale prices will bring you the same *extra value* and the same superior motoring satisfaction which have built this tremendous Buick popularity.

You will enjoy *Buick* power—*Buick* swiftiness—*Buick* roadability and riding comfort—all of which is to say you will enjoy motoring qualities absolutely unmatched in any new car of comparable price.

Buy your Buick *now*, when prices are lowest. *And buy it from a Buick dealer*. He has a thorough knowledge of Buick construction. He conditions his Buicks carefully and prices them fairly. His establishment is *the* place in your community to buy a used car.

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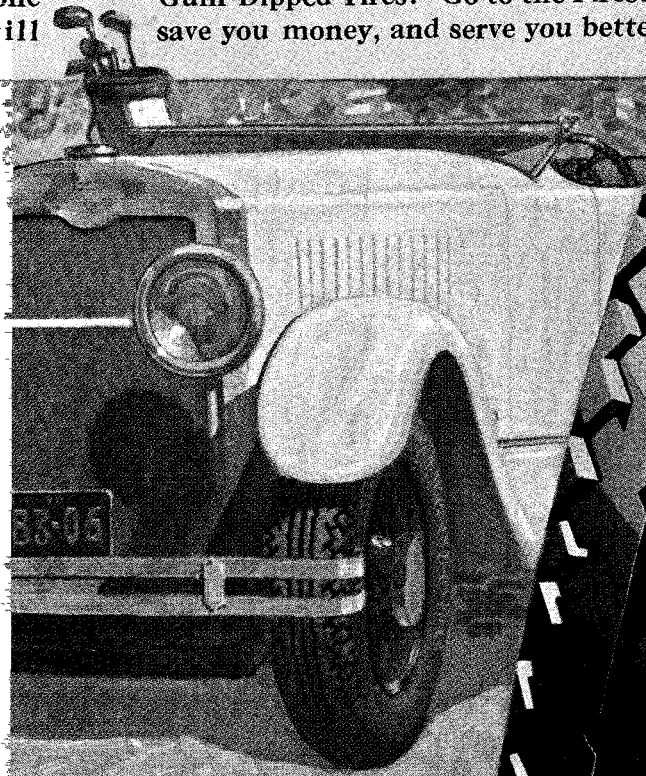
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Everywhere are saving time, trouble and money by the essential services their cars need attended to at one one roof. Leading Firestone Dealers from coast to coast in their community as the best equipped with service for supplying the motorists' needs. They have a lot of Firestone products, including Gum-Dipped Balloons, Firestone pioneered and developed.

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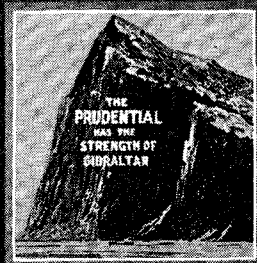
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HOME OFFICE, *Newark, N.J.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued from page 32

It is enlarged for a distance of about three inches in two places, and grooves cut in the steel to permit the shell to fit into the rifled cannon as a bolt or screw fits into a nut. The shell is slid forward slowly through the twelve-foot powder-chamber, until, by the feel of it, it is known that the rifling on the shell fits into the rifling in the gun. Then the four men heave mightily on the rammer staff to ram the shell so tight that it will stick in place when the gun is elevated for firing.

And now the forward powder charge is coming up, a charge of surprizing size, we learn as we read on:

It weighs 112 pounds in this case, and is made up in a silk bag. It is pushed forward in the powder-chamber until it reaches the shell.

The second powder charge, also in a silk bag, and weighing 165 pounds, is pushed in.

Then two small pressure-gages are slipt into recesses in the side-wall of the powder-chamber. Then the brass cartridge containing the third section of the powder charge, 154 pounds, is hoisted by the winch, and slipt into the powder-chamber until the rim of it strikes the breech of the gun. Two men start grinding on the breech-crank, and the great breech-block moves slowly across to lock in the whole charge. The officer attaches the firing-wires, and at his signal the gun is elevated. Slowly it rises until its muzzle is far above the tree-tops. It is set at exactly fifty degrees elevation, and this is carefully checked. Then the carriage is slowly turned on its base until it is pointing in the direction of the target, with the necessary angular corrections for the direction and velocity of the wind, for the direction of firing, and for the rotation of the earth. The weights of the charge of powder have already been corrected for the weight of the shell, the temperature of the powder, the position of the shell in the gun, and the barometric pressure of the atmosphere.

Two of the corrections are of unique interest.

They are the ones for the curvature of the earth and for the rotation of the earth.

For the firing of ordinary guns the distance between the gun and target as shown on the map may be used. In this case, however, the distance between the gun and target is so great that the earth must be regarded as just what it is, a sphere, because the distance on the surface of the earth between the gun and target differs from the straight-line distance by nearly a half-mile. It is the straight-line distance beneath the surface of the earth with which the gun is concerned, hence this had to be computed to determine the exact range.

If no correction were made for the rotation of the earth, the shell would miss the target by a half-mile to the west. During the three minutes of flight of the shell, a point in the latitude of Paris travels one-half mile farther to the east than a point in the latitude of the gun. The shell continues to rotate about the axis of the earth from west to east at the speed of the gun during its three minutes of flight, hence the gun must be aimed at a point a half-mile east of the target to enable the shell to strike the target.

One or two of the heavy guns of each of the batteries in this region have been assigned to the Paris gun battery as

camouflage guns. They are connected with the Paris Gun Headquarters, and thence with each gun by telephone. The battery commander has them all on the phone. He will have them fire a second before the Paris gun so that they will set the French sound-ranging instruments to vibrating so violently as to conceal the discharge of the big gun. He orders them to count off and stand by for immediate firing order; they are all ready.

At last the gunnery officer reports the Paris gun ready to fire. The battery commander gives the firing order on the phone, and a second later the order to his own gunnery officer. It is a tense moment. Then:

The great gun belches a cloud of orange-red smoke and incandescent gas, recoils violently, and the shell is off for Paris.

From a position of rest in the gun it was suddenly being pushed and twisted with a violence that we can not conceive.

This is a 9,000,000-horse-power internal-combustion engine, and the shell is the piston.

The pressure on the base of the shell is 1,000,000 pounds.

In a fiftieth of a second it leaves the gun with a velocity of 5,500 feet per second, and turning at the rate of 107 times per second.

It meets an air resistance of 2,000 pounds from the fore trying to stop it.

In twenty-five seconds it is twelve miles high, where the density of the atmosphere is only one-tenth that at the surface of the earth. It has lost heavily in velocity in getting through this dense air, from 5,500 to 3,300 feet per second, but while it is above this level the resistance of the air will be negligible. It has to contend only with the force of gravity.

In ninety seconds the shell is at the top of its path, twenty-four miles high, in atmosphere so rare that it offers no resistance, and the temperature probably approaches absolute zero.

The velocity is now 2,200 feet per second.

In sixty-five more seconds it is down to the twelve-mile level again and has regained velocity to 3,300 feet.

And now a curious phenomenon.

For a few seconds it continues to gain in velocity and then, as the density of the air increases, it loses in velocity until at the end of 186 seconds it strikes somewhere in Paris, at a velocity of only 2,450 feet per second.

This shell struck in front of house No. 6 along the Quai de Seine in the north-eastern section of Paris. Fortunately, it did not kill any one. The next shell, twenty minutes later, however, strikes on the cobbles of the crowded Boulevard de Strasbourg near the Gare de L'Est, killing eight and wounding thirteen. But as the crew of the gun, or observers, we are not supposed to know this.

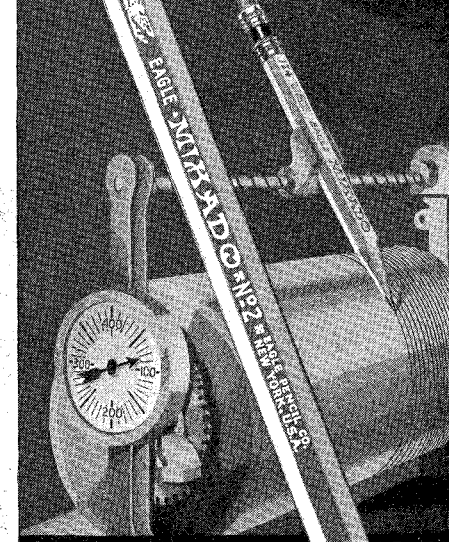
Of the birth of these guns Colonel Miller said:

We know that the idea for the famous guns was presented by the German physicist, Dr. von Eberhardt, to his chief, Dr. Rausenberger, at the Krupp works late in 1915. Dr. von Eberhardt's idea, first of a sixty-mile gun, was a product of the evolution of longer range artillery.

Approval was given for the construction of seven of these guns in September, 1916. By July, 1917, the first gun was sent to the proving-ground for testing. The shells were complete failures. But success was achieved on January 16, 1918.

35 Miles for a Nickel

by Actual Test



BACK of the Eagle MIKADO pencil are many testing devices that guarantee its perfection before it reaches your hand.

The "wear" test, shown above, made on a machine of our own invention, proves by exact measurement that there is sufficient lead in each MIKADO to make a line over 35 miles long. This is worth remembering if you like a pencil that holds its point and is miles ahead in writing economy.

You will find the smoothness and strength of MIKADO leads as pronounced as their durability. You can't get a better pencil than Eagle MIKADO.

Made in 5 degrees from soft to hard by
The Largest Pencil Factory in the World.

5c EACH—60c PER DOZEN

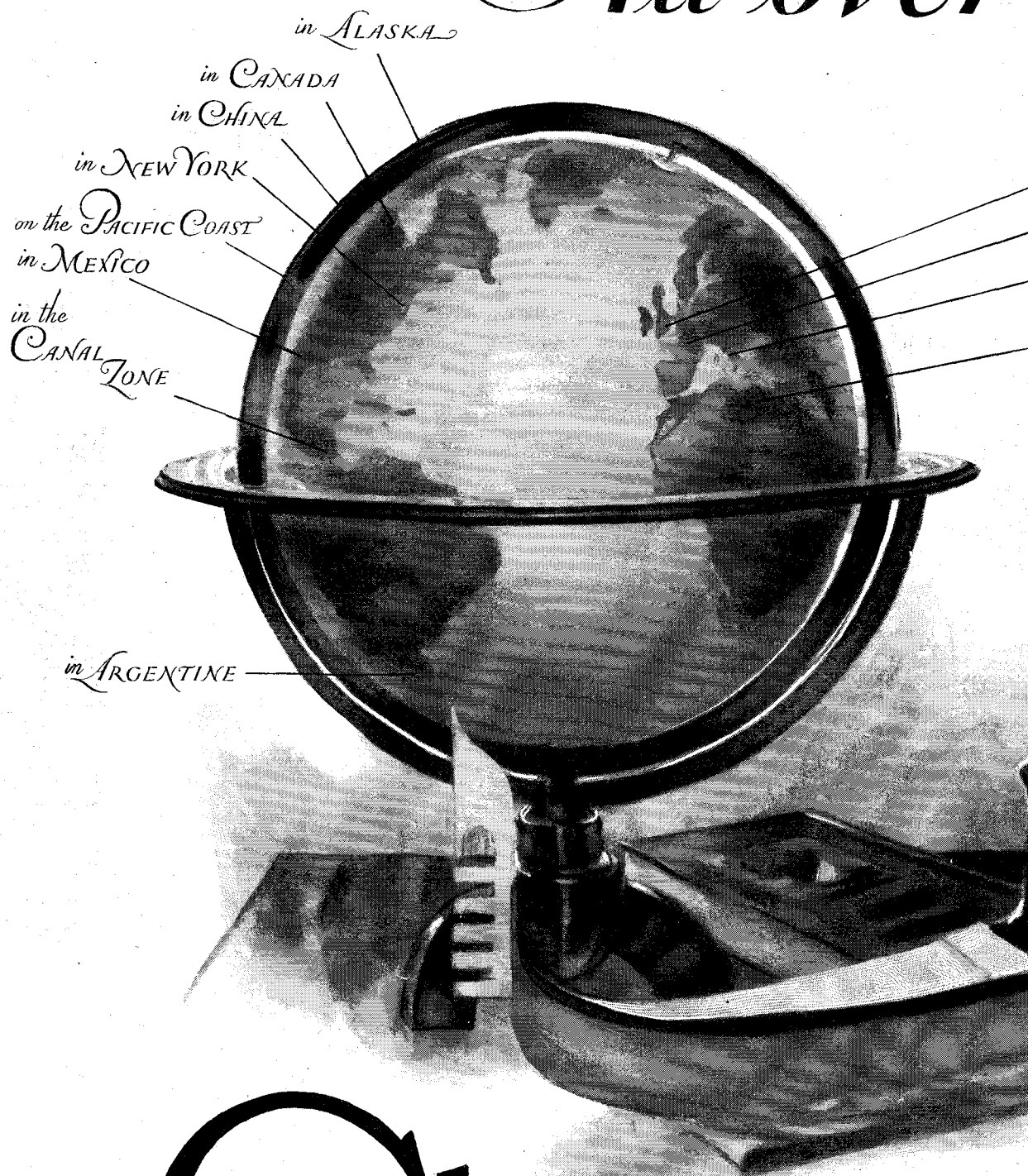


THE YELLOW PENCIL
WITH THE RED BAND

For best results with Eagle and all mechanical pencils, use MIKADO THIN LEADS. Sold in the hexagon YELLOW tube, with the RED BAND.

EAGLE PENCIL CO.
NEW YORK CITY

All over



Chester
SUCH POPULARITY

the world

— in LONDON

— in PARIS

— in VENICE

— in CAIRO

... in a cigarette it's

TASTE!

GOOD taste knows no frontiers. We quote below from a letter received by us:

"It will be, I have no doubt, a source of gratification to you to know that Chesterfield cigarettes were on sale and, at that, the leading American seller, in all parts of the world.

"We started our trip on December 2nd, and visited among other points — Madeira Island, Gibraltar, Monte Carlo, Algiers, Haifa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Naples, Suez, Bombay, Java, Dutch Sumatra, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking, Kobe, Tokyo, Honolulu, the Canal Zone, Havana and home.

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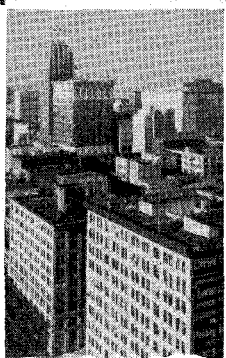
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

TRICKS OF THE STYLE BOOTLEGGER

A SHARP cry was heard above the laughing and chattering.

One of the pretty, well-drest seamstresses, leaving her work in a famous Parisian dressmaking establishment at the end of the day, burst into hysterical sobbing.

"What have you got, Rosine?" the shop detective had asked, indicating the bundle under her arm as she tried to pass out.

"Just a soiled apron, Monsieur Louis," Rosine laughed nervously. "Do you want to see it?"

"I am sorry, mademoiselle, but you know the rules—"

Before the detective had even commenced to open the package, R. S. Fendrick tells us in a Paris dispatch to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, the pretty young Rosine commenced to shriek, and dashed out into the street, never to return.

For Rosine, having listened to the blandishments of a spurious but plausible *Romeo* in their employ, had fallen into the hands of the fashion pirates and become their tool. Her career is ruined, now that she has been found out, as Mr. Fendrick assures us as he proceeds to tell of the activities of the men who steal styles from their creators for the purpose of marketing cheap imitations. Of Rosine's bundle we read:

Opened up, her package revealed a veritable treasure—the priceless pattern of the firm's most successful gown. Rosine could have sold it to a pirate for \$50 or \$100, a tremendous sum for even a "first hand" in an atelier.

But from the moment she fled to escape a slashing rebuke, she was an outcast from her guild. It meant that she would be blacklisted by all the great dressmakers as long as she lived and could only find work among the parasites who prey on the big houses.

The Rosine of Mr. Fendrick's typical story is not necessarily an actual person, but that she has many counterparts in real life it is easy to believe as we read on. Every week one hears of girls who have abandoned the straight and narrow path and have had their futures ruined. And we are told further:

These tragedies are particularly frequent midway between the seasons, when Patou, Lanvin, Lelong, Paquin, Vionnet, Beer, Chanel, Worth, Drecoll, Jenny—all that stand for famous Paris fashions—are showing their spring and summer models to the trade.

Ever since the end of December professional buyers have been flocking to the French capital from all over the world to look over the new styles and choose a few afternoon frocks, evening gowns, and other types which they will have the right to reproduce in their own localities. It is a gigantic business, running into many millions of dollars, and employing between 200,000 and 300,000 persons in Paris alone,

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and vigorously stimulating the French textile trade. The individual buyers—the wealthy women who buy their own personal gowns direct from these big houses—follow later.

All autumn and winter long the artists and designers of each house have been working in the deepest secrecy to produce a hundred or more outfits.

A big house will spend \$100,000 alone in making a single sample of each one of their new models.

A few days after the new collections are first shown to buyers, a mere handful of these models, perhaps five or ten at most, will prove to be great successes. All the other designs are more or less abandoned.

The gossip will run like wildfire from atelier to atelier, that a certain new evening gown of one house—"A Kiss in the Night," for all dresses have sweet names nowadays—is the most stunning thing in town; that a certain afternoon frock of another house is the prettiest thing of its kind. The whole dressmaking trade will be buzzing with these tips.

It is at this point that the pirates appear, we are told; and this is how they work:

There are at least a hundred of these establishments hidden away in cheap streets in Montmartre and elsewhere, but being illicit, bootlegging affairs, they have no sign of any sort outside. In fact, a password is often necessary for permission to enter.

The reason for their existence is that poor little dressmakers all the way from Timbuktu to China are unable or unwilling to pay the big prices demanded by the fashionable Paris houses for the right of reproduction. Buyers of this class prefer to pay a third or a fourth of the price for a copy of the original, made up in cheaper materials.

The pirates' problem is to procure the patterns of the successful new models very early in the season. This is not easy. It is about as difficult to get into the early trade showings of the big Rue de la Paix houses as to break into the gold vaults of the Bank of France.

Even if a spy does see the gown he or she wants to copy, of what benefit is it? With a hundred manequins flitting about, how can one remember the details of a single dress?

The tales of the copyists with photographic minds are untrue.

The people who try to make an outfit from memory simply make a mess of it.

The pirates must have patterns, but these are locked up in a safe when they are not being used in the ateliers. Even the seamstresses who use them are closely watched and have no opportunity to copy the patterns.

These patterns are not so easy to hide.

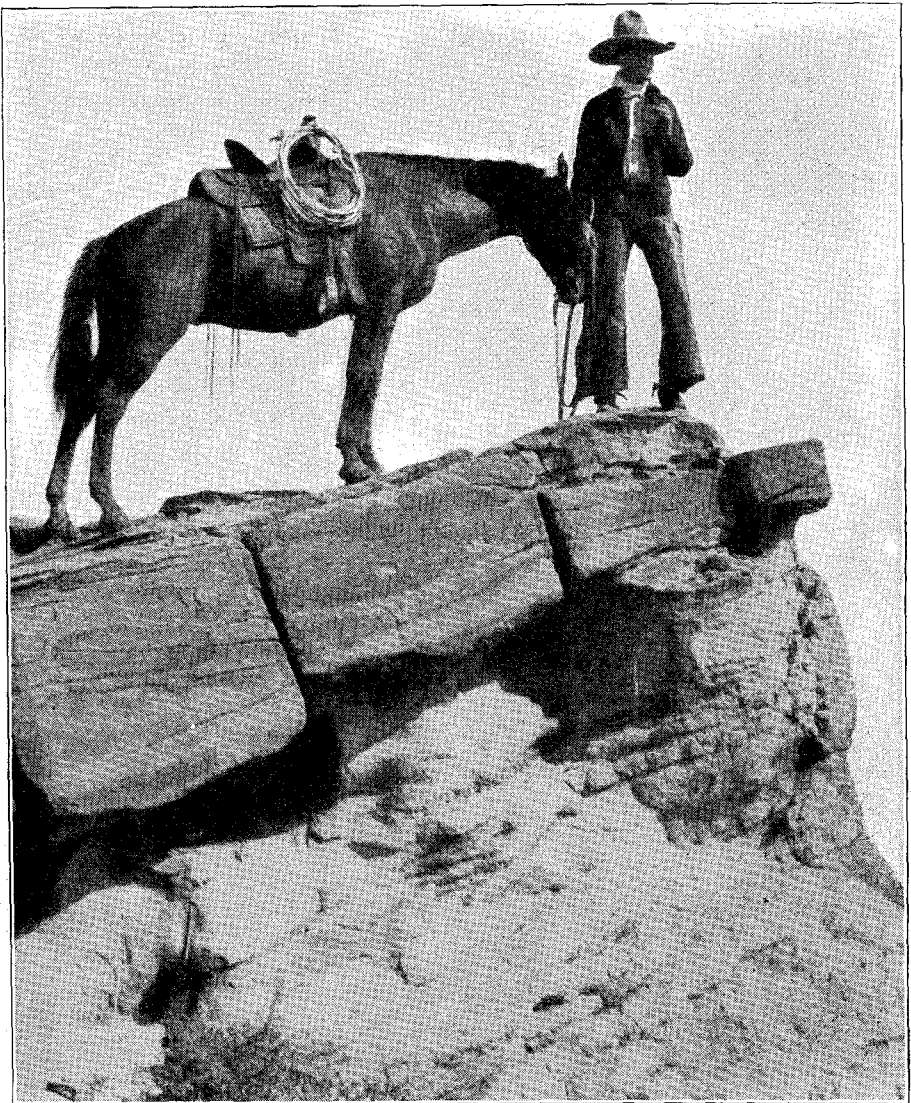
Made of a sort of heavy canvas, of éceru color, they take up considerable space. They are much too large to be carried in handbags or stuffed into stockings.

It is here that romance and tragedy enter into the intrigue. The pirates, sometimes men, sometimes women, employ good-looking young men as *Romeos* to trick the seamstresses into stealing the patterns from their ateliers. Mr. Fendrick tells us, continuing:

Rosine will not betray her employer if the business is put up to her in a crude, commercial way. Even if she is only earning enough to keep body and soul together, she will indignantly scorn any such offer.

But Georges, the pirates' young scout, has a way of getting around Rosine.

Knowing the cafés where the girls go to



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

get their coffee and sandwiches during the noon hour, he drives up to one of them in a smart little roadster and orders a drink. Within a few minutes he has found a pretext to start up a conversation, discovered which dressmaking shop they come from, and picked out a "first hand" from the atelier who seems impressionable.

"A little promenade in my car through the Bois after work this afternoon?" he whispers finally, and Rosine agrees.

After an intense lightning courtship, lasting two or three days, and vague talk of marriage, Georges comes out in the open. "I am a partner of Letulle, the big pirate dressmaker," he confesses.

Rosine feels a funny little shiver run up and down her back, and her intuition tells her that she had better watch her step. She has heard of other young dressmakers being tricked to steal patterns, but she has a great passion for Georges, for his snappy little car, and perhaps for getting away from an unhappy home life. She is too excited to listen to the little inner voice during a round of dinners, moonlight promenades, kisses, and rosy promises.

"If we could only get a couple of good evening gowns," Georges sighs, "the house would clean up millions. For me it would be the sweet little wife waiting on the steps of the rose-twined cottage every night. Alas! how to get a good pattern?"

Rosine proposes to smuggle one from her workshop, but Georges will not hear of it.

He loves her too deeply to get her into trouble, but he will permit her to copy one from memory.

They spend many nights at the pirates' shop creating gowns, but in the end Rosine's effort is a mess. She can do nothing without a pattern.

Georges, of course, has known perfectly well that this would happen. He makes some discouraging remarks about marriage. That night Rosine cries herself to sleep; and the next morning she goes to work with this grim determination:

She will smuggle a pattern out, let Georges copy it, and then smuggle it back into the atelier the next morning!

And she succeeds. "What have you got there, Rosine?" the house detective asked as she passed out.

"Just some scraps of material Madame Germaine gave me," she gaily replied, and opened her package enough to show some real scraps wrapt around the pattern. The man waved her past, and she rushed to the pirate shop to have Georges copy it.

The next morning the detective asked what she was bringing in.

"It's a special bread the doctor ordered me to eat," she explained, and showed the end of a loaf that had the pattern wrapt around it.

With such subterfuges Rosine slept six patterns out and back, but the seventh time she was caught. When she hurried to Georges, in tears, he told her roughly that she was stupid. From one viewpoint she was, for she had given him patterns worth hundreds, even thousands, of dollars for the flimsiest promises. The next day Georges was courting a seamstress from another establishment, this time in the Champs Élysées, while Rosine was weeping her eyes out, wondering where she would ever get a job, and hearing her family's curses ringing in her ears.

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JOHN RODGERS did stage tricks. His companions in misfortune, and even the guards, joined in the laughter and applause.

Richard Spacek explained metaphysical doctrines, and managed to fascinate both the almost illiterate British sailor and the son of a Zurich tinsmith, just out of the penitentiary after serving a term for burglary.

Scotty, "a genial old sea-dog who had roamed the world," produced a harmonica, and soon had all the car singing to his tunes.

Under all the noise "a romance that Maupassant might have made immortal flowered and withered, shot with beauty, ironic, not a little terrible," Alan Macdonald writes in the *New York World Magazine*.

The scene is a deportation train, running across the continent, picking up aliens who, for one reason or another, are being sent out of the country. It is "Good-by, America!" for them. Mr. Macdonald made the trip with the train, gleanng a harvest of romantic and sad stories of these people who are being sent away by Uncle Sam.

The train started from Seattle and picked up aliens all across the country on its way to the east coast. The writer busied himself mingling with and listening to the band of exiles. Much of the time the party was gay and good-humored. Part of the time it was sad.

In one section sat a man who looked like Napoleon, the writer tells us as he begins to describe his strange traveling companions:

The same fine, aquiline nose, massive, well-proportioned forehead, the same wisp of thin hair.

Like Bonaparte, he too was in exile; for his mind was gone; everything he regarded with an unchanging childlike smile.

He had come from Czecho-Slovakia, worked in coal-mines, sent money to the old country, taken out first papers with the intention of becoming a citizen.

In the mines, he was struck twice on the head, once in a rock fall and again in a fight against a man with an ax.

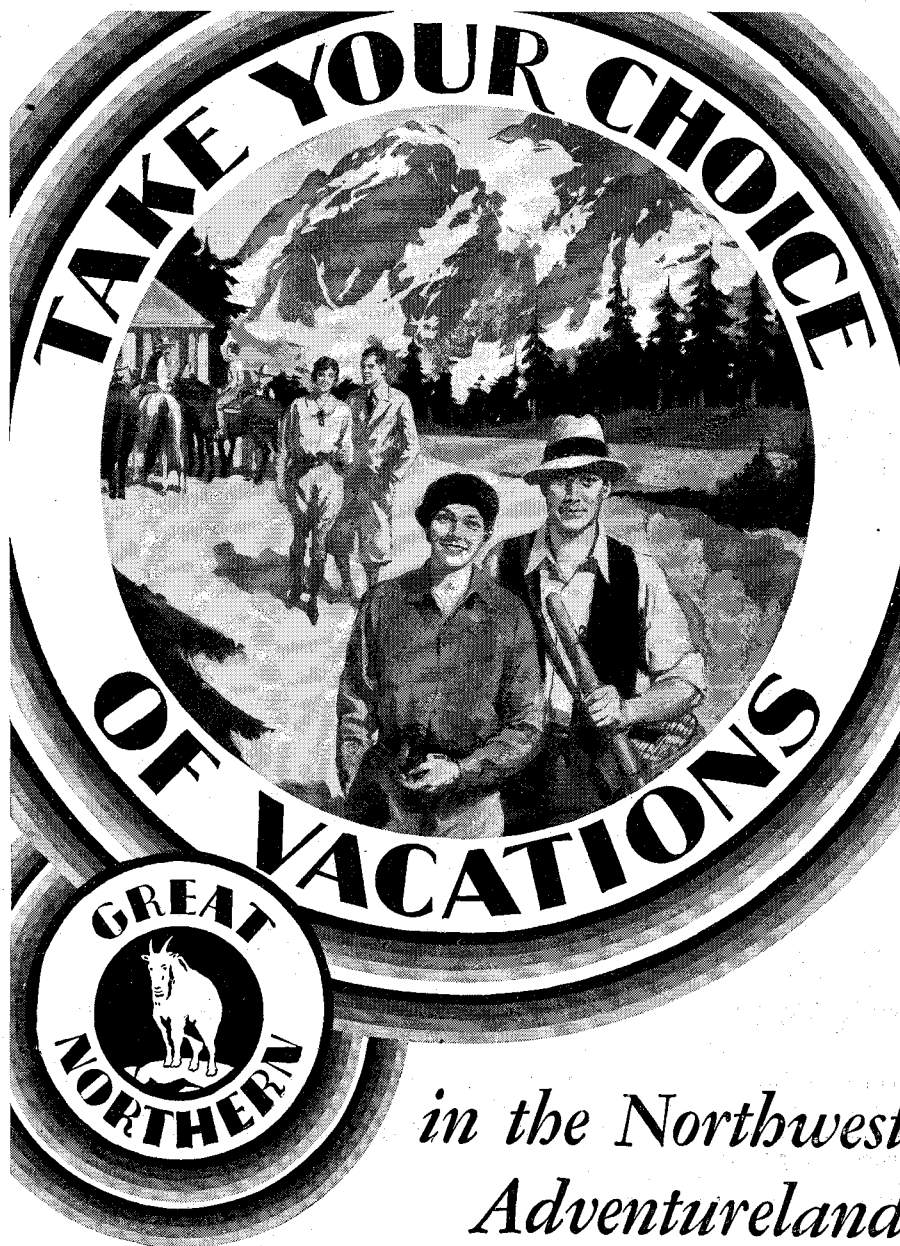
At length his mind began to fail.

Had it held normal a few months longer, he would, probably, have become a citizen of this country and spent his days, a charge of the commonwealth, in an American asylum; but within the period of residence necessary to attain citizenship, the light of his mind went out. As an undesirable and public charge he was being deported to his motherland. Obviously, tho, this man, John Zupeve by name, no longer knew nor cared.

Down the aisle the Scotch boy's gramophone was gallantly, if stridently, grating out "Pack Up Your Troubles," and younger deportees were slowly gathering around. I would have heeded the lure of that cracked, monotonous music then myself, but some one tugged at my sleeve.

I turned to look into the handsome, melancholy face of Sam Chimienti, one of the Walla Walla ex-convicts.

Was I the reporter he heard was aboard?



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Well, would I tell him something? We sat down together in a vacant section.

"Is it true that once deported you never can become an American citizen?" he begged to know. "They tell me that if I am caught in this country again, after this, I can be jailed a year and then sent back."

Yes, that was true.

The black Italian eyes dropt, the full, rather sensuous lips thinned as in pain.

Was he leaving loved ones here? He regarded me an uncertain moment, then opened his worn leather wallet and took out a snap-shot of a young girl, happy and innocent looking, standing on the porch of a Western shack, her sleeves rolled up, her bright hair and apron blown by the wind.

"I wish I could start over again—right," Chimienti muttered passionately.

It was twilight when Mr. Maedonald went to interview Miss Wilson, a little gentlewoman who seemed oddly out of place in this gathering. This was her plight:

Nodding her white head, she had a pitiful if universal story.

Yet as she sat there, on first sight, she was in nowise pitiable.

There was a time, she related, when she and her sister had a dressmaking establishment of wide reputation in Detroit. They made plenty of money; each year she went to Paris to study the styles. Then she and her sister moved to Seattle, where they lived for many years with her brother, a coastwise sea captain.

Five years ago the brother died.

Last year the sister followed him.

Miss Wilson, despite her better days and the refinement thereof, was left without friends or relatives in the United States. She had, however, another brother in Canada. And she was not an American citizen. So last May the Government had deported her to her brother's home. She had not liked that; as she said to me, "You know how that would be—you being thrust into some one else's home like that, where you could no longer retain your independence, your self-respect!"

Finally her brother had given her \$400 to return to Seattle.

She had come back to her former home, and the \$400 had melted to \$100.

And again the United States was sending her back to her own people. Strange thing, the courage and pride of the Irish—for she was Irish, and by her talk very proud of it.

But the train was pulling into Minot. It was quite dark. The "snow swirled about the little station." To the train "came two stalwart immigration men, half carrying between them a relaxed and pitiful figure," of which we read:

Startled, I watched the entrance to the car, and presently they brought him in—a Spaniard, about thirty-five, small and dark, with eyes that would have been fine and beautiful save for the blank, fixt stare, fathered by paresis, that was now their one and only expression.

His feeble feet dragging uncertainly, they managed to get him to an empty section and sat him down. His old brown hat was pulled tight over his head and he would not remove it.

Once alone, he began to undress, taking off his shoes and becoming hopelessly enmeshed in futile efforts to get rid of his suspenders. It will be long, perhaps as long as I live, before I forget this Spaniard, deported because while not a citizen he had gone insane and become a public charge. He could not sleep, it seems, unless his head hung out of his berth, his head upon which always was the battered brown hat, bobbing and weaving through the night with the swaying of the train.

That evening I listened to the group about the gramophone.

These boys—the lad whose father had a good lumber business in England, with offices in Cardiff and London, and who wasn't sorry Uncle Sam was sending him home; the Scotch lad who had a widowed mother working in Glasgow, whose friends had given him a great farewell party when he came out to the New World, and who wished heartfully that he did not have to go back like this and "face them all"; John Rodgers, soldier and student, according to his own tell, of ethics, psychology, and moral philosophy; Scotty, the old sea-dog of forty, chuckling and humming in the background; Frank Duffy, follower of Gandhi and denouncer of man-made laws; Otto Sturmer, grinning German sailor and beer bravo. All being deported because, one way or another, they did not, or would not, comply with the provisions of the American immigration laws.

Three times before this, Scotty had been sent home to England.

Scotty liked to spend his vacations in the United States.

Whenever his ship reached an American port, he was unable usually to resist the temptation to draw his pay and go on a spree. The law allows a foreign sailor sixty days in which to reship, but Scotty never worried about that while his money lasted.

Scotty struck up a flirtation "with the baby, restless, squirmy, and dirty-faced, on the lap of its sleepy young mother, two sections back." Several times "the baby slipt down and crawled in the aisle toward Scotty." But when this happened:

Always Carl Alexander Retz, its father—short, plump, with a round face and small, waxed mustache and wearing a morning coat and trousers quite Fifth Avenue in style and cut—brought the toddler back, with unflinching good nature and courtliness. Which was all the more remarkable in view of the reason why the Retzes, who a year and a half ago crossed this country first class, and with ample funds and prospects, were on this train, about to be deported to Germany.

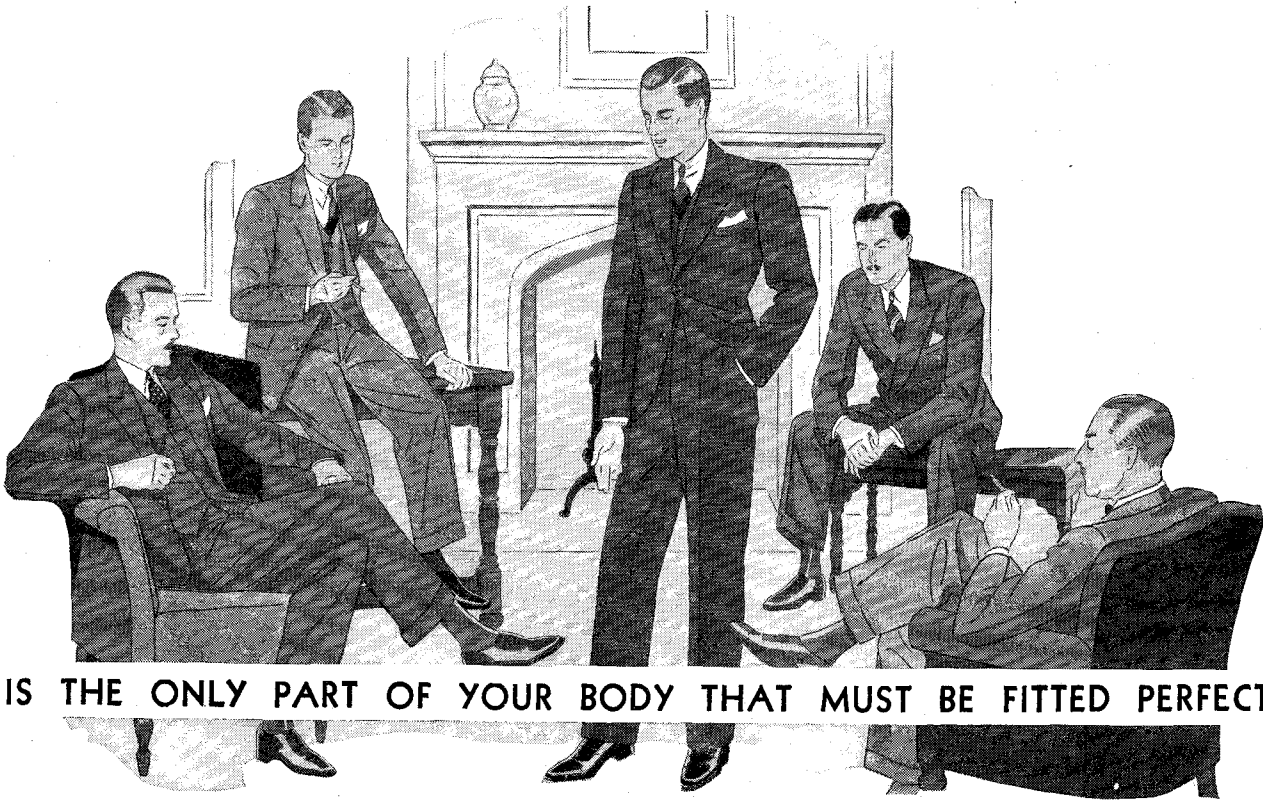
Until a year ago Retz was, as papers in his possession proved, a rich man.

He was a partner in the \$300,000 brokerage and importing business in Hamburg which his great-grandfather founded in 1803. With his bride he came here on a temporary passport to establish new business connections.

Their baby was born.

Then their income from abroad abruptly and unexpectedly stopt.

The partner in charge had committed suicide, and it had become known that the firm, through the partner's defalcations and luckless stock-market ventures, was bankrupt. Thus the young couple, at the expiration of their passport period, became subject to deportation. And when the time came they took their medicine like the gentlefolk they were.



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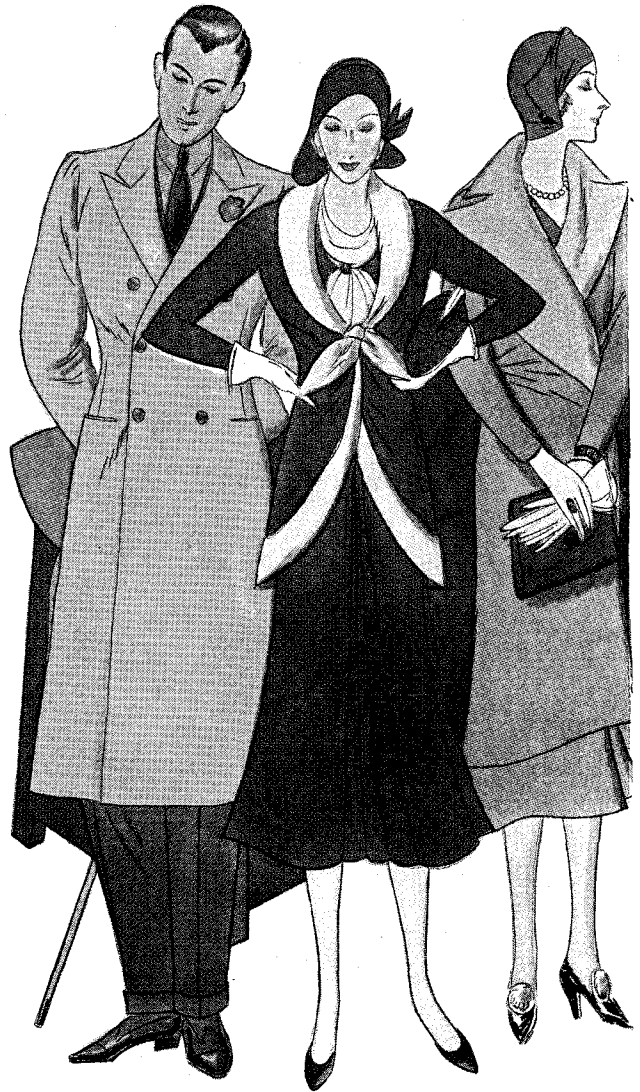


FLOORINGS

as smart as

5th

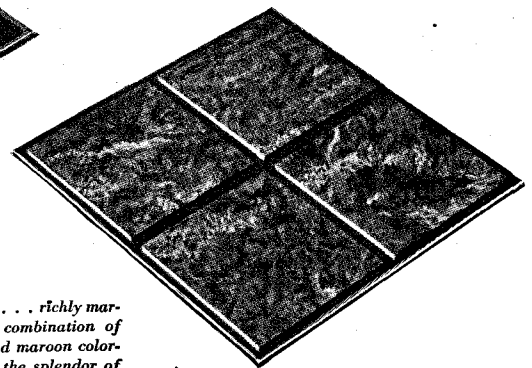
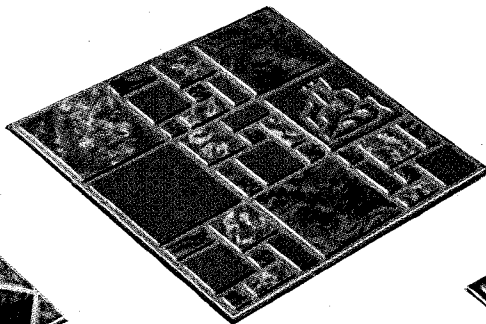
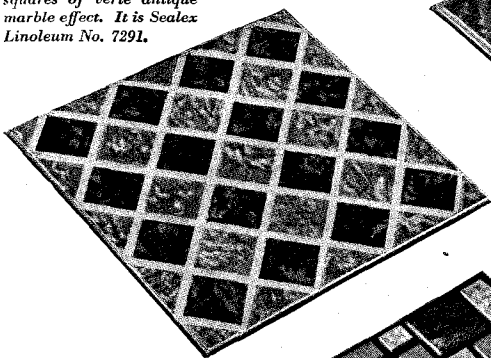
AVENUE



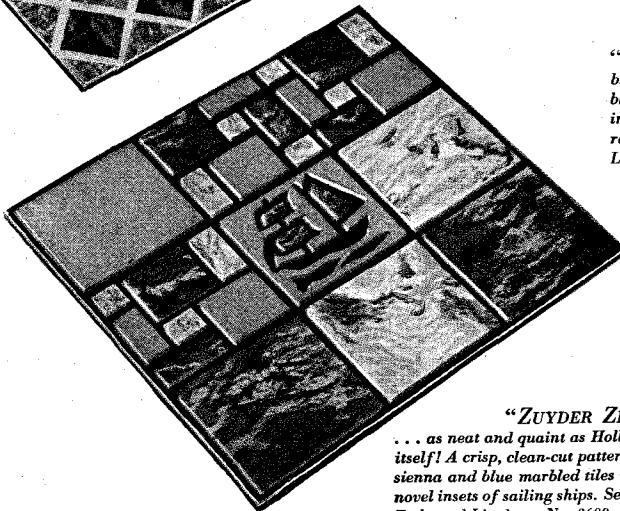
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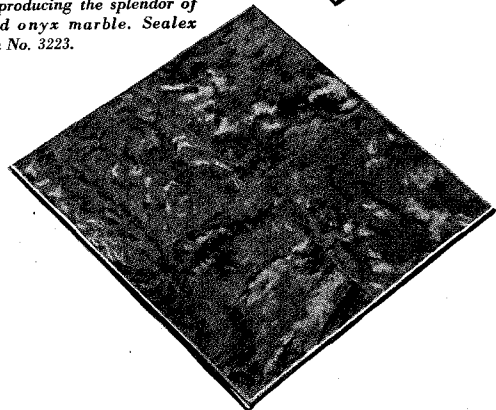
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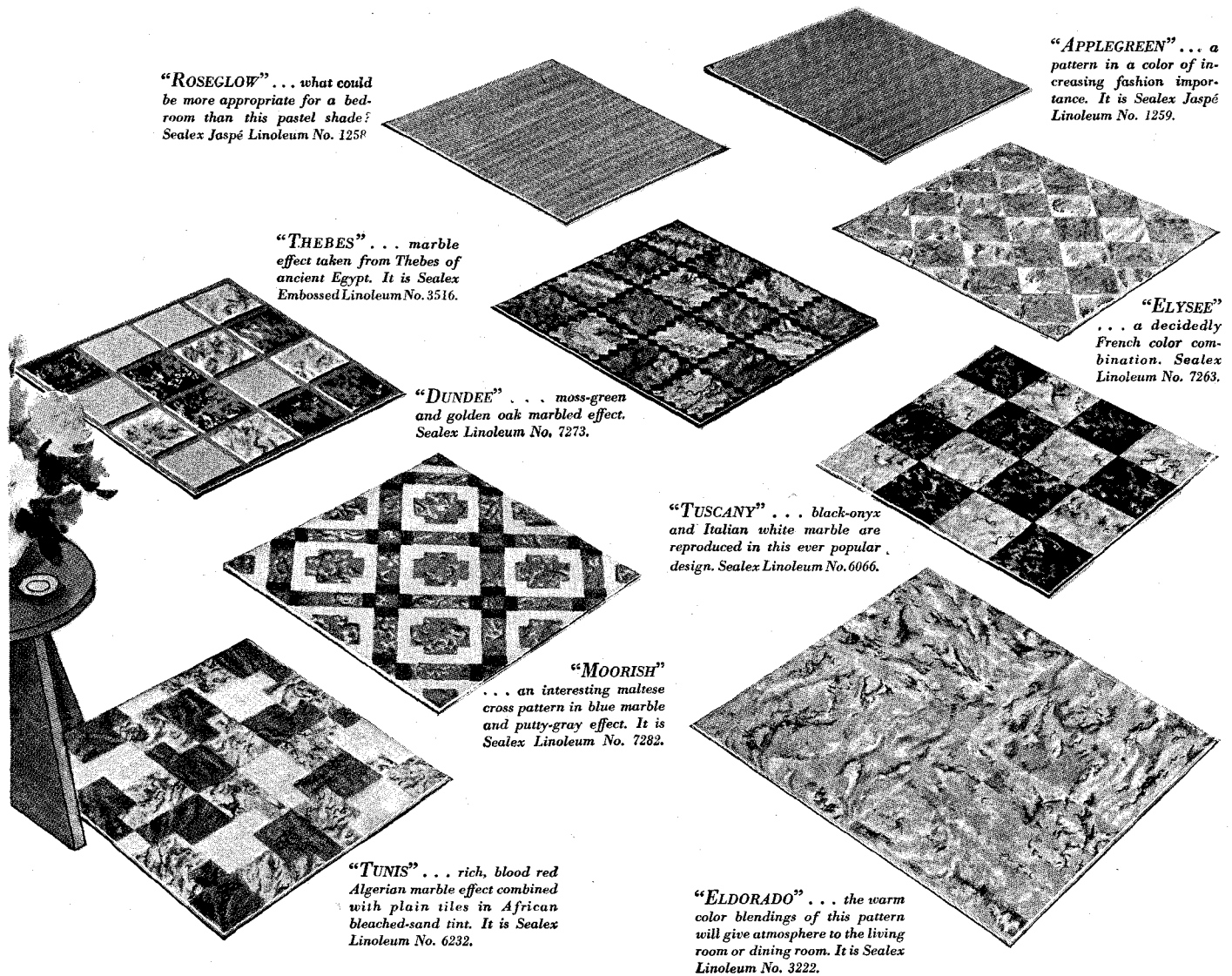


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...the new SEALEX LINOLEUMS

YOU'RE looking through this magazine and these pages stop you. "My word, what stunning linoleums," you mentally exclaim, "and what smart, new colorings and designs!" You study the fascinating details of each pattern. You remember having read that these floorings are recommended by prominent interior decorators. You find yourself resolving, "I'm surely going to see these new *Sealex Linoleums*."

But—now is the time to put such thoughts into action—*today!* For in better-class department, furniture and floor-covering stores, the nation over, the new *Sealex Linoleums* are now on display.

Really to know why the vogue for colorful floors is so well-established—see them! Really to know why *Sealex Linoleums* are so popular for smart, new homes—see them! Really to know the answer to, "What shall I do with old, floors?"—see for yourself the style of these new *Sealex Linoleums*!

And what treasures the salesman will show you: marble designs so "real" that

your eye can hardly tell the difference—in the most delicately beautiful color effects. Quaint embossed patterns—with each separate tile raised above the mortar lines. These new *Sealex Linoleums* are made in a variety of patterns for every room in your home. Also in designs for offices, smart shops, churches, schools, and public buildings.

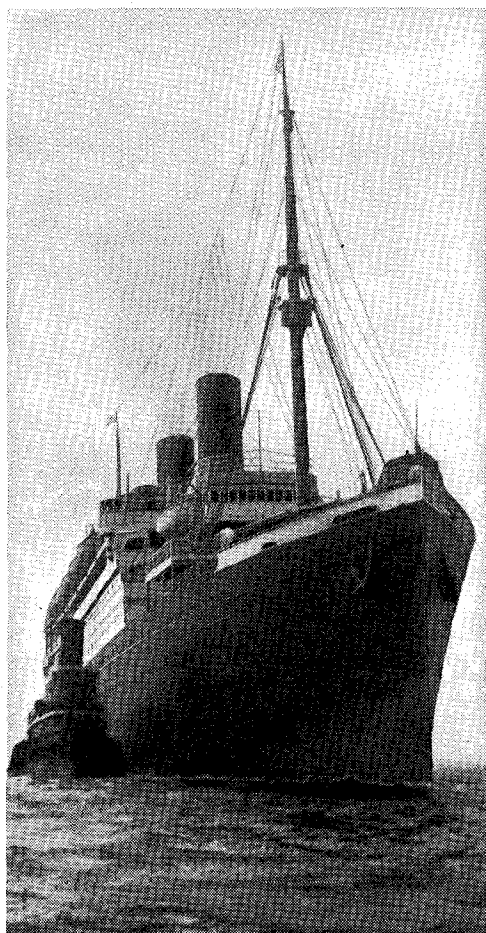
What a difference *Sealex Linoleums* make! How they modernize—and cheer up—any interior, new or old! How they make cleaning virtually no task at all—for, as you know, *Sealex Linoleums*, thanks to the exclusive Sealex Process, are spot-proof, stain-proof, easy-to-clean.

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"COLOR AND CHARM IN HOME INTERIORS" is a delightful book containing many illustrations—each a definite suggestion for the woman interested in planning rooms that are in good taste. A unique feature is the "Color Harmony Guide," which makes it easy to choose all room elements—furniture, hangings, walls and floors—in harmony with one another. Sent postpaid for only 25c. Address: Home Decoration Bureau, Congoleum-Nairn Inc., Kearny, N. J.



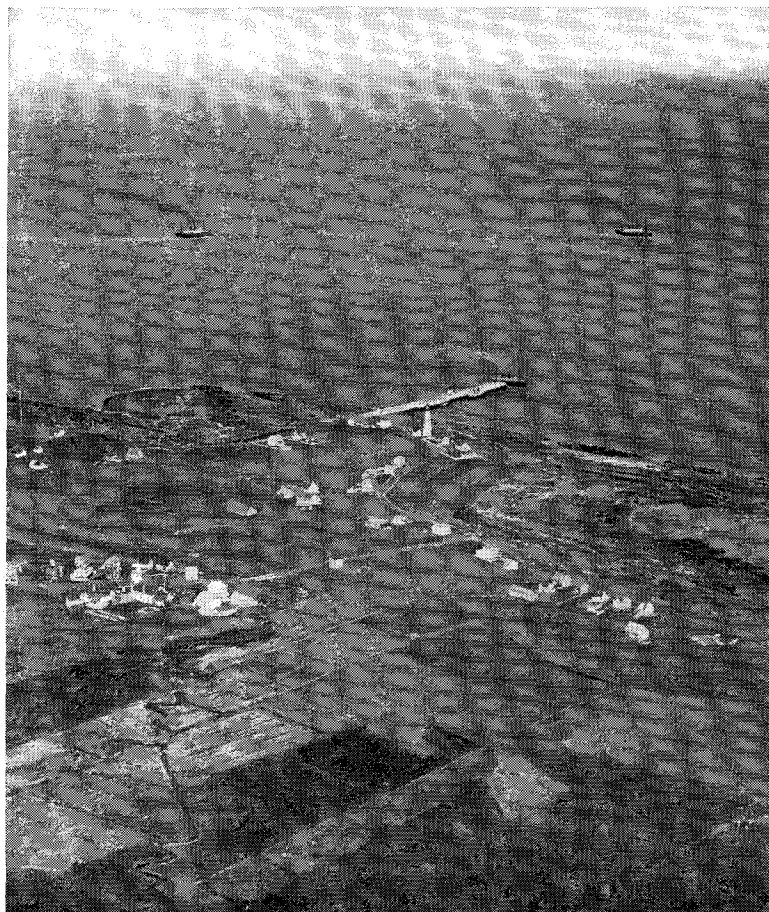
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Father Point, where the St. Lawrence is 20 miles wide

HOW does it happen that America's second largest seaport lies 1000 miles from the sea? What super-geographer created this mammoth seaway which allows transatlantic greyhounds to sail 2 days within the verdant majesty of a continent?

Ages and ages ago, the Atlantic adjusted its boundaries. It thrust out a giant arm. It wedged 1000 miles of its salt water deep and wide into North America. Thus, the St. Lawrence seaway!

Today, 220 ships a month sail up and down its deep-sunken channel full steam ahead. Leaders of these are the famous Empresses and Duchesses . . . luxurious passenger liners of the Canadian Pacific fleet. They make the most direct Atlantic crossing. They sail from Québec or Montreal, the latter America's second largest seaport, yet 1000 miles from the sea . . . and an overnight jump for 75% of America's population.

Every year, new thousands of en-

lightened travelers take this giant seaway to Europe on a Canadian Pacific liner. They delight in its widening path to the Atlantic . . . 2 miles, 10, 20 miles, between 2 magic coastlines. Both to port and starboard, Norman-French Canada cries a 2-day "bon voyage" on the St. Lawrence crossing. *Habitant* villages, ox-tilled fields, forests, rivers, mountains fill their drowsy deck-chair reverie, while a pink-checked cabin boy serves tea.

Then, after only 4 days open ocean, they disembark at Southampton, Cherbourg, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Liverpool. They have "discovered" the St. Lawrence way of going to Europe.

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ST. LAWRENCE . . . CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE SHORTER SEAWAY TO

EUROPE

THE CONQUEST OF ICE-CLAD AIGUILLE VERTE

WHAT a stupendous game the Verte was playing!

A terrific roar had summoned the three adventurers from their cabin. What they saw amazed them. And, altho every man of the trio was sturdy and inured to danger, perhaps it brought their hearts into their throats.

A colossal boulder was leaping down the face of the mountain.

It bounded high into the air each time it crashed on the icy slope, "shooting upward a fine, white cloud of hazel-like, powdered ice. On it came, right over the

to be the first successful ascent of the north face of this peak, whose altitude, we are told, is 13,520 feet. The mountain had been climbed by other routes, but the ascent over this one, we are assured, had baffled many a good Alpinist. The writer is a Harvard student and son of Dean Washburn of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Altho a young man, Bradford Washburn, an editorial note tells us, has gained an enviable reputation as a mountain climber.

The excitement caused by the avalanche subsided. An hour passed. Then



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NO two ways about it—your pipe does help somehow when time comes for the brain to click along on all cylinders. Pipe-smoke shuts out the little distractions and lets you concentrate with *all you have*.

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Illustrations by courtesy of the author

STANDING ON TOP OF THEIR WORLD

Left to right: the author, Couttet, and Charlet at the top of the Verte.

spot where Georges and André had been an hour and ten minutes before, and finally buried itself forever in the ice of the Glacier des Rognons," Bradford Washburn writes in *The Sportsman*.

A magnificent "snow avalanche followed this display of rock fireworks. In five minutes it was all over, the echoes were dying away, and nothing but a light cloud of snow hanging in the air between us and the hut showed that anything had been amiss."

Mr. Washburn, Georges Charlet, the guide, and André Devouassaud, the porter, stared at each other in amazement. If they had been on that face, chopping steps up the ice, where would they be now? There was little doubt about that.

Mr. Washburn, his guide, and his porter were camped in a little cabin at the foot of the Aiguille Verte, or "Green Needle," a high peak in the Chamonix group of the Alps, one afternoon late last summer. They were ready to start before daylight the next morning on what was

Alfred Couttet, the other guide, who had been absent cutting steps in a great crack in the ice where the foot of the peak meets a glacier, exprest some ideas about the avalanche which struck the rest as being too novel to be comfortable. As Mr. Washburn tells us:

He had seen the avalanche from our lunching place, and was not in the least disturbed by it.

In fact, he was pleased.

"Because," he said, "that only means that everything that was waiting to come down has come. Now we can climb in peace!" I was indifferent to this theory. Georges and André were definitely opposed, but were gradually won around by Alfred, so that by supper-time our plans were unchanged from those of a week before.

After supper we prepared our sacks for the morning, put a pot of tea to simmer on the fire overnight, and went to bed. The mattresses were beyond all description. What had once been layers of padding had turned into small balls, which one could not elude no matter how skilfully he could twist his body. The balls were everywhere, gently pressing and numbing

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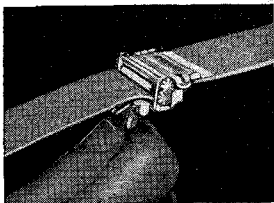
We asked: "Will it prevent skin troubles caused by improper shaving?" Nine out of 10 answered, "Yes." Dermatologists everywhere prescribe the new Valet for the correction of such conditions!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

any limb that touched them. An hour's struggle with mine ended with the mattress a decided winner. I flung it to the floor in disgust and spent the rest of the night on the planks of the bunk.

At two-thirty reveille sounded in the person of a \$1 alarm clock imported especially for this purpose. A scanty breakfast of bread, honey, and lukewarm tea, and we were off.

Georges led the way with a candle lantern.

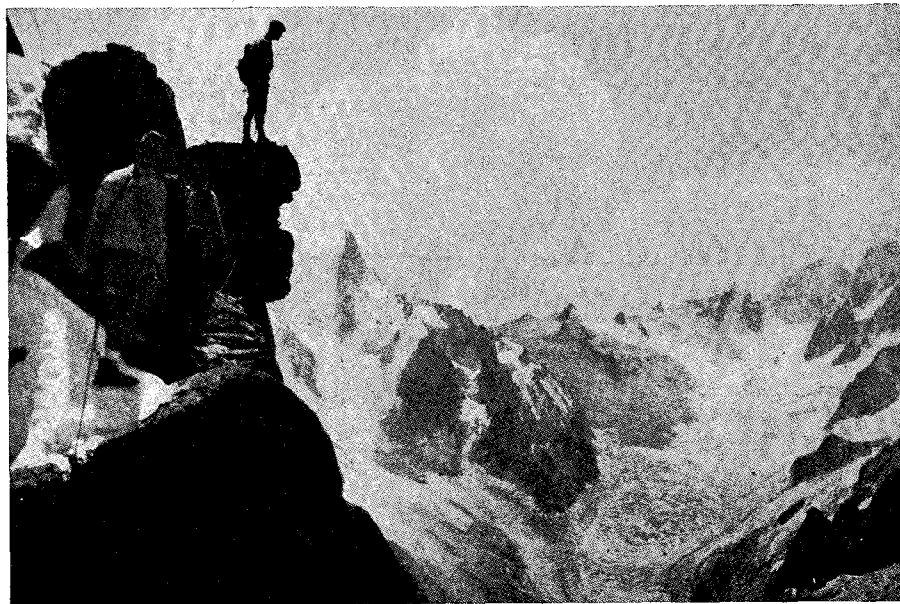
I followed him, and Alfred and André brought up the rear with another lantern.

In fifteen minutes we were on the opposite side of the Glacier d'Argentière.

yesterday's steps now marked the sheets of black ice ahead of us. Owing to the steepness of the slope and a large chunk of ice, I could not see ahead at all. Soon Alfred disappeared, and all that I could hear was an occasional grunt from one or the other of the leaders.

The gully would be dangerous from avalanches after the sun had got a good hold on the ice-fields farther up. Therefore, they planned to climb right up the ice for about a hundred yards. That point reached, they would traverse to the right and thus gain the solid rock buttress to the right of the ice. From below all we could do was hope that the rocks would be practicable, since we could see nothing in the gray, misty dawn.

I caught all of this from the scraps of conversation which I heard issuing more and more faintly from behind the block of



A BOX SEAT IN THE THEATER OF MOUNTAINS

The summit of the Grand Dru, a buttress of the Verte. One of Mr. Washburn's photographs.

The grade of the Glacier des Rognons is so steep that we stooped to put on ice *crampons*, a series of metal spikes to attach to boots for snow- and ice-climbing. At three-thirty, after this five-minute rest, we were off once more. This time Georges and André knew the way among the crevasses; they had traveled through them only a few hours before, leaving unmistakable traces. In less than two hours we had accomplished the job which, before, had taken us over five hours.

The avalanche had filled Georges's steps of the afternoon before with a deep layer of light snow. But this was not regarded as a tragedy, as we learn:

Even clearing them out was much better than chopping ice. At this point we roped up and started the real climb. Georges still led, Alfred came second, then André, and finally myself. That was the order of our rope. Here and there it was necessary to rechoop a step, but usually there was little more to do than brush the piles of soft snow away from the old holes. In ten minutes Georges stood at the foot of the smooth ice above the great crack. Then, one by one, the rest of us followed, each securing the man ahead with a twist of rope wound on his ax, jammed deep in the snow.

As soon as Alfred was up he secured André and me as well as Georges, who commenced the upward grind once more. No

ice. What seemed an age of frigid waiting turned out to be only a few minutes, and before long André and I got our share of what was going on. We came gingerly around the corner of the cliff and emerged at the foot of our artificial staircase, cut diagonally up the sixty-degree ice.

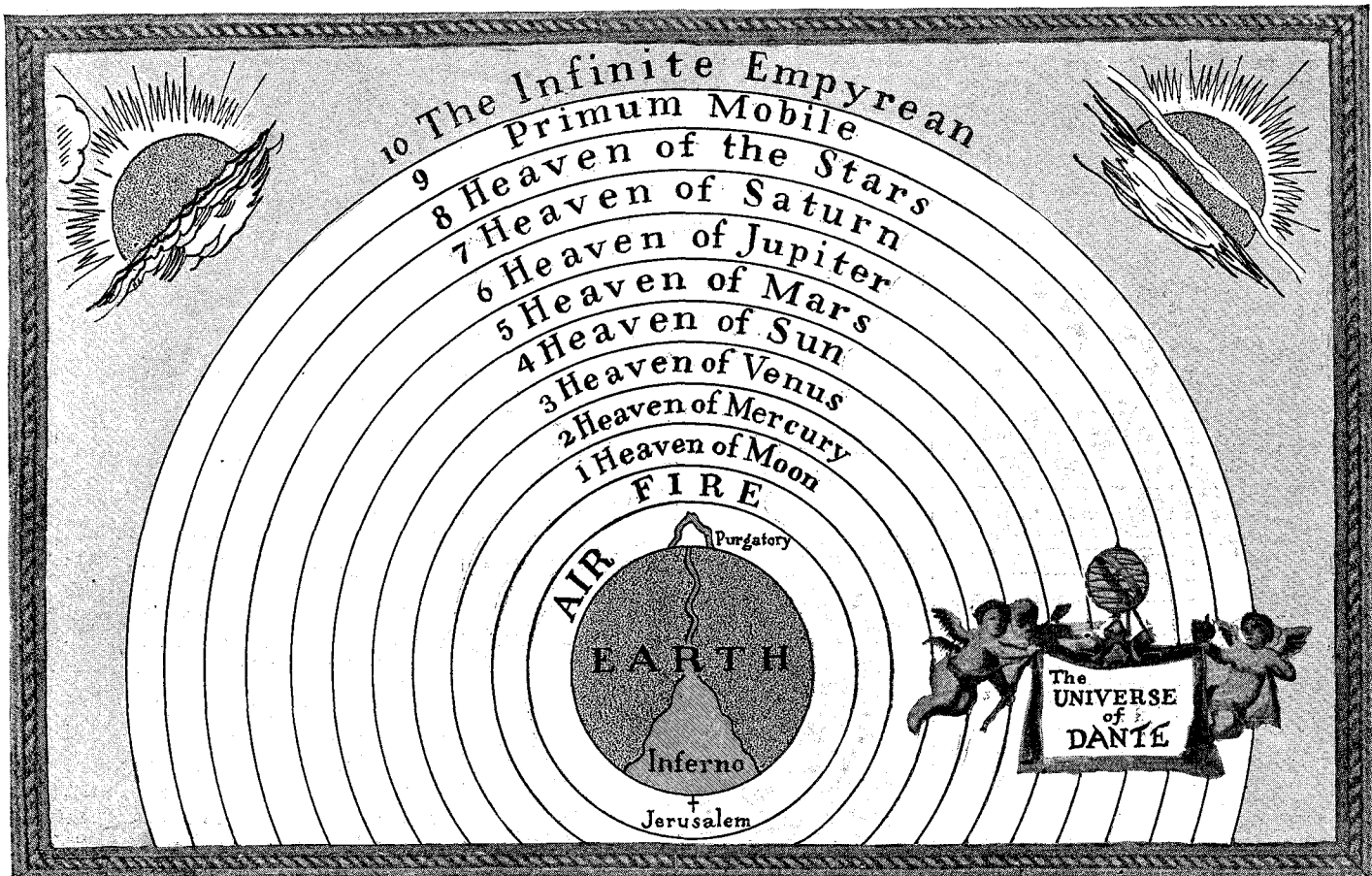
Georges worked harder and harder as the day approached. He had no desire to get annihilated by an avalanche, that was clear. And to avoid this fate, we read:

He cut ceaselessly for an hour as the rest of us watched, showered with a hail of ice dislodged by his ax. We advanced a few feet every now and then, and we always secured each other with our axes.

An hour and twenty minutes from the rimaye we reached *terra firma* once more. Ice may be technically a subdivision of *terra firma*, but I think that ice over fifty degrees steep should be regarded as an intermediate state between earth and air. We crossed a few easy ledges to arrive for a short rest at a fine, wide platform. There my aneroid read a rise of two hundred feet.

Danger, however, was not yet over.

The morsel of rock which had so amused us the afternoon before had fallen after its first bounce precisely where we were sitting, and for that reason we all thought it best to reserve resting till later. Great, easy cracks turned to wide fissures, these in turn dwindled into very small ones, and



Condemned to travel

Dante found a universe of his own



THREE times banished under pain of death from his native city, Dante the Florentine wandered for many years an exile.

That was 200 years before the discovery of America. Whenscientific knowledge was not what it is today.

Yet the great mind of the poet, reaching out for consolation, was able to fashion in rich medieval pattern a complete, logical new universe of its own.

The universe of the immortal *Divine Comedy*, with its fixed, im-

moveable earth, numerous heavens, cavernous inferno, and island mount of purgatory.

Scarcely our own idea of the scheme of things, is it?

But today, just as much as in the 13th century, it is a habit characteristic of great minds to look up, above and beyond the immediate circle of activity this way to visualize the world as a whole.

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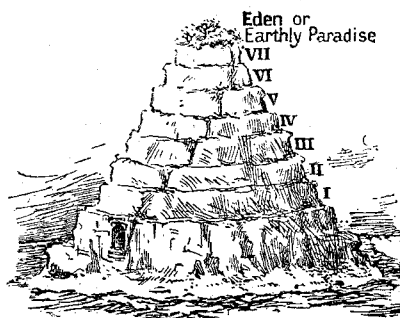
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

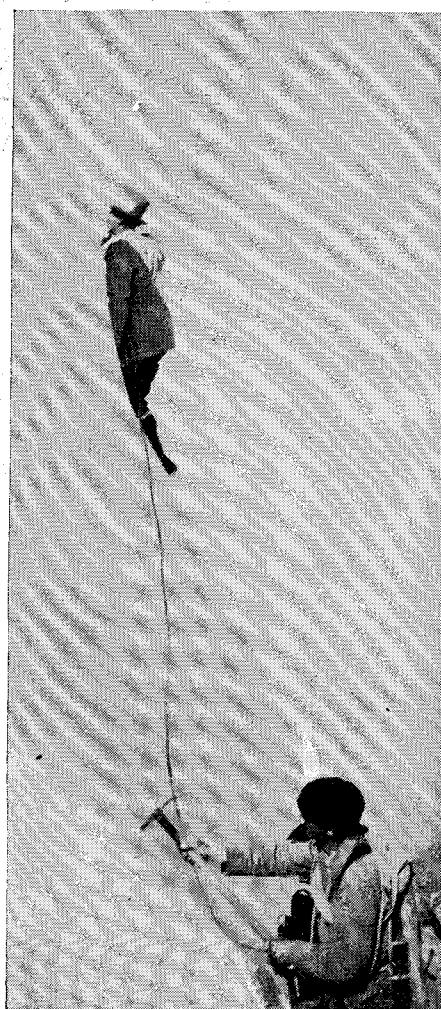
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finally landed us on a series of exceptionally steep slabs of rock almost devoid of handholds, and in places plastered with a thin coating of ice (*verglas*).

One who has never seen a guide climbing over difficult ground, perhaps ground never before touched by the hands or feet of man, has a treat in store for him.

Georges was positively miraculous.

It is one thing to "lead" a rope; another to follow with your rope attached to a man safely in position ahead of you. Sometimes



A FEW MORE STEPS AND VICTORY!

Couttet and Charlet nearing the end of their climb to the summit of the Verte.

climbing on Alfred's shoulders to get his aid for a higher handhold than he could reach, at other times gliding across smooth slabs upon which nothing but speed could keep him till he reached a firm footing, Georges was having his day. Even for us, with the rope ahead, the difficulties were occasionally great.

This mad dash of less than twenty minutes' length gained for the climbers more than five hundred feet. Then:

We slowed down for a moment, never stopping.

We were now full in the danger of the avalanches.

The sun was beginning to loosen up the snow above.

Every now and then a shower of tiny pebbles would come spattering down upon us.

These were warnings of what might perhaps follow. The values of eight weeks

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antiseptics and germicides. Those which cannot
meet these new requirements are rejected. Those
which can meet them find wholesale ac-
ceptance. Listerine has successfully passed
every scientific test to which it has been put.
More than adequately, it has met every modern
requirement.

These triumphs, preceded by fifty years of
use in the hands of physician and layman alike,
establish it as the antiseptic best suited to per-
sonal use—safe and healing in effect, yet with
power to kill germs in the fastest time possible
to measure accurately.

Listerine passes germicidal test in three great laboratories

The standard method used by the Bureau of
Chemistry of the U. S. Government to test germ
killing power and the penetration of an antiseptic
in the presence of body fluids, is the Reddish
Germicidal Method. Using this exact technique,
three bacteriological laboratories of national
repute in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston,
have tested Listerine repeatedly.

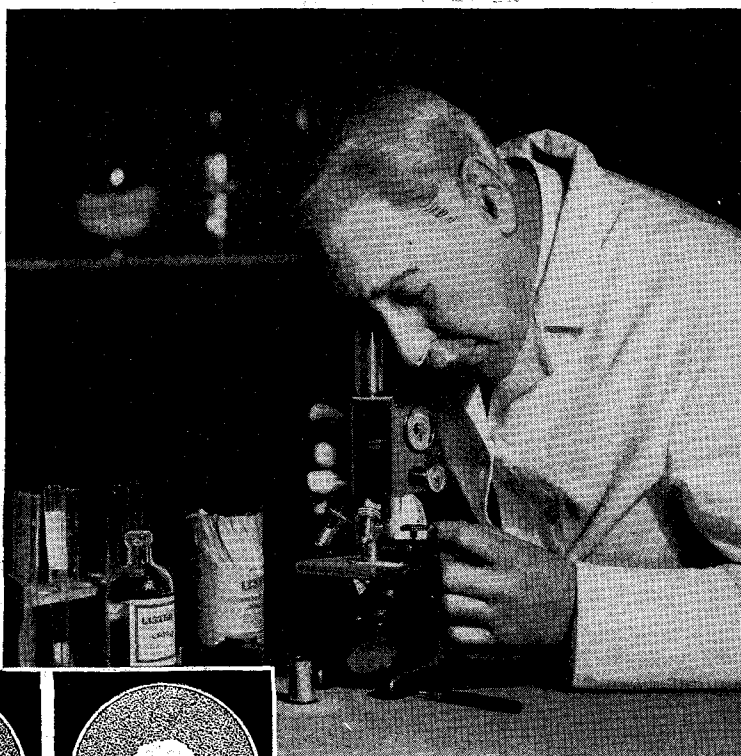
Their records show that full strength Listerine
kills *Staphylococcus Aureus* (the pus germ) and
Bacillus Typhosus (the typhoid germ) in counts
ranging to 200,000,000 in 15 seconds.

Kills twenty times as fast as U. S. Government requires

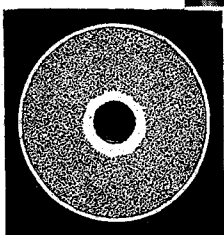
To qualify as an antiseptic or germicide, under
Government standards, a preparation must kill
Staphylococcus Aureus (the pus germ) within
five minutes.

Note that full strength Listerine kills this
germ in 15 seconds—twenty times as fast as
required.

Special Note: In the measurement of killing
power, 15 seconds is the quickest time science
has been able to record accurately. Any claims
by others of speedier killing are open to serious
question.



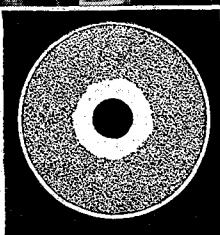
Laboratory tests show that full-strength
Listerine kills not only the pus and typhoid
germs in 15 seconds, but also such danger-
ous invaders as the *Streptococcus*, pneu-
monia, catarrh, influenza and acidophilus
odontolycus germs type I and type II.



**PENETRATION TEST
OF 3 1/4% CARBOLIC
ACID**

Staphylococcus Aureus
Nutrient Agar + 10%
Blood Serum

(From an actual photo-
graph. The white area
shows amount of pene-
tration.)



**PENETRATION TEST
OF LISTERINE ANTI-
SEPTIC**

Staphylococcus Aureus
Nutrient Agar + 10%
Blood Serum

(From an actual photo-
graph. Note the larger
area free of germs, prov-
ing Listerine's effective-
ness.)

Listerine's penetrating power enables it to reach germs readily

To destroy germs a germicide must first be able
to reach them when they lie below the surface of
tissue. Obviously penetrating power is vital to
the value of any solution. Listerine has this power
to an amazing degree. Using the accurate Petri
dish method, the three laboratories mentioned
aboveshow Listerine to actually have penetrating
power equal to a 3% solution of carbolic acid.

Acclaimed by "Lancet," high medical authority

No higher endorsement can be given an anti-
septic and germicide than that of The Lancet of
London. This great medical journal never be-
stows approval on a practice or a product until
it has been thoroughly tested. After conducting
its own research, The Lancet unreservedly en-
dorses Listerine as a safe antiseptic of high
germicidal potency.

Listerine—non-poisonous, non-toxic, absolutely safe

Listerine may be safely used full strength in
any body cavity. It is non-poisonous, non-

irritating, and actually has a soothing and
healing effect on tissue. *Contrast these qualities
with those of harsh, metallic, or poisonous solu-
tions which damage tissue.* This factor of safety
cannot be overestimated, especially if any
antiseptic is to be kept in a home where there
are children.

Effective against sore throat, dandruff, and halitosis because germicidal

Listerine has been found to be an excellent
treatment for a great many ailments. Many of
these ailments are alike in that they are caused
by germs. And Listerine's success in checking
them is due primarily to its germicidal power.

As a mouth wash and gargle it is highly suc-
cessful in preventing colds and sore throat
which are of germ origin and in checking them
once they have taken hold.

Many dermatologists agree that dandruff
also is a germ infection. If this be true, you
can understand why Listerine is accepted as a
superior treatment for dandruff. In addition to
its germicidal action, Listerine has remarkable
cleansing powers. Moreover, it dissolves and
removes the loose particles of dandruff.

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) yields to
Listerine first because Listerine is a powerful
deodorant. When halitosis is caused by in-
fections of the nose, mouth, gums, or throat,
Listerine gets at the seat of the trouble by
attacking the infection itself.

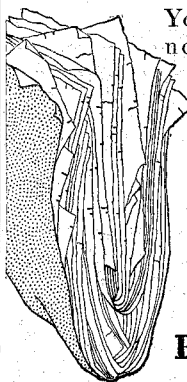
It is always wise to use Listerine full strength;
in this way you are certain of its effect. Lambert
Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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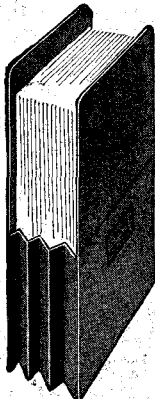
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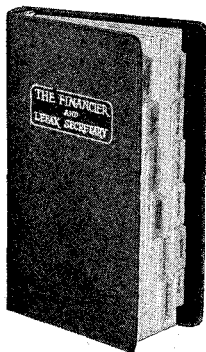
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PERSONAL GLIMPSSES Continued

of climbing began to show themselves. We were all in perfect trim, and the continued climbing told little on our reserve strength, altho the altitude—more than eleven thousand feet—was considerably winding us.

Another sprint for five hundred feet up ice-filled chimneys, where Georges found it occasionally necessary to chop away places for handholds, led us to a second shelf, far above the danger of avalanches and, in fact, directly opposite the little field of loose rock and snow where they originated. This time we had a good, long rest.

Free from danger, we felt as tho the whole climb were over, altho we were as yet hardly half-way. Chicken sandwiches disappeared by the sackful, and Alfred produced a surprise in the shape of four large, juicy pears.

The feast was "a grand one." The trio sat in a row, dangling their legs from the narrow shelf "over an abyss of nearly two thousand feet that plunged in dizzying slopes to the Glacier d'Argentière which now sparkled brilliantly in the morning sunlight." Reading on:

For some unknown reason we were all sure of success.

Failure never entered our minds, and it was mighty lucky that it did not, for a descent with those avalanches pounding our backs was far from a pleasing thing to contemplate.

One thing was certain. Victory was sure if we could reach the top of the rock-spur up which we were making such splendid headway. That would be about two hundred feet more than half-way. From there to the summit of the Verte is hard-packed snow, and not an ice slope. This last cap is called the *calotte*, and we knew from previously made routes on the other side that the chances for good snow there were very high. Besides, a telling factor had already shown itself to us. The *calotte* did not shine in the sunlight; it sparkled—a sure sign of snow.

The rest of the rock spur seems like a dream to me now.

One steep pitch after another; no more ice to make our going dangerous and slippery; no more heavy *crampons* to encumber our feet. We were care-free and joyful, to say the very least, as we struggled up the last steep rocks, to stand triumphant on top of the spur. The *calotte* was snow!

The ascent of the following fifteen hundred feet, the writer believes, was and is a record for a first ascent. Continuing the narrative:

From the spur to the summit of the Verte, Alfred leading now, we climbed a slope of hard snow tipped to an angle of over sixty degrees, with tremendous drops on all sides, crossing on the way an ice barrier as bad as the rimaye had been—all in sixty-five minutes.

At exactly twenty minutes after nine our heads popped over the ridge onto the small, rounded summit. Mont Blanc towered to the south, the Matterhorn to the northeast, and all France lay below us to the west. Far to the east the plains of Italy sweltered under the scorching rays of a relentless sun. Below us tumbled the slope that we had captured. We needed



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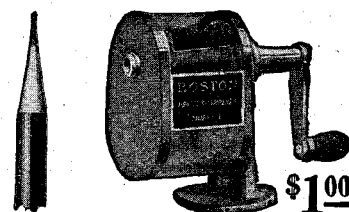
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ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON TIRED, TENDER
SMARTING PERSPIRING FEET
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

no pinching to wake us up. A triumphant handshake and a whole broiled chicken did what was necessary in that way.

The usually dull descent turned into a continued rush in order to get for lunch to a hut where we had expected to have supper. At Chamonix once more, we were congratulated by several people who through telescopes had followed our climb from the valley.

Georges was still in his element. In two minutes he was surrounded by a group of envious young guides and admiring porters who had all recently returned from other climbs. The slabs of rock changed from seventy degrees to ninety, even overhanging in places. The ice couloir and the *calotte* turned into cascades of greenish blue ice down which avalanches fell continually, except for the "few moments" that we spent in ascending them. Georges's audience was spellbound. "How was it possible? *Formidable! Jamais encore! Merveilleuse!*"

A WORD TO BOYS WHO WANT TO BE CIRCUS CLOWNS

THE circus is coming!

And with it will come little Willie's annually renewed ambition to join the big top as a clown. What fun, he thinks, to make a living by being funny.

He will dream about running away from home to achieve this end, but probably it will end with dreaming.

Clowning looks very easy to Willie.

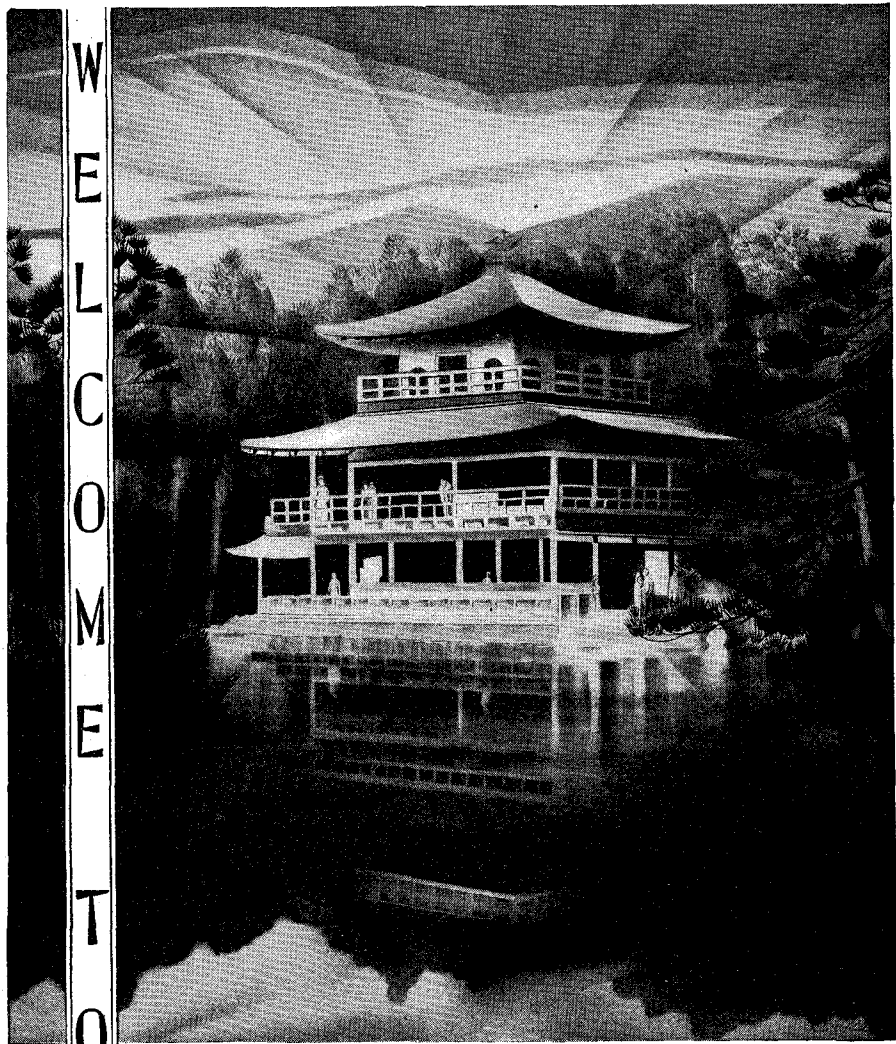
It is spring, and he is tired of going to school and doing chores around the house. But does he know how hard clowns have to work? Does he realize the physical effort involved? The hours of study?

Perhaps it would be well for him to listen to Grock, one of the most famous European clowns, who writes in *Bravo* (Paris) of the trials and rewards of his profession. He uses the striking title, "I Am Tired Of Being A Clown." For twenty-five years Grock has been an entertainer and now he is planning to retire. This is how he feels about the matter:

Twenty-five years of strenuous and continuous labor.

Frankly, altho I appreciate success as well as whatever satisfaction the true artist feels upon knowing that the public understands his art, I should not mind retiring. At various times I have had the intention of doing so, but upon each occasion I have been led to alter my decision. But this time there can be no question of my changing my mind. My affairs have been definitely arranged for leaving the stage in 1930 and I feel that no influence could be sufficiently urgent to make me change my plans. It is high time that I make my last bow to the public if I wish to profit by the few years of activity which still remain to me. I shall fulfil the contracts which I have already signed and accept no more engagements.

There are few professions which are as absorbing and which require so much constant attention as that of the clown and acrobat, and if the benefits derived are worth the trouble, they are so rare and so difficult to obtain that I would never advise any one to follow in my tracks. For every artist who succeeds in making a name for himself and who can claim really distinguished traits there are hundreds who merely earn starvation wages, and



THE spirit of Nippon is symbolized in Kinkaku-ji. Today, just as in the Sixteenth Century, this "Gold Pavilion" is an object of adoration by a people to whom the love of beauty is a sacred and holy thing.

So it is in all Japan. The same undercurrent of emotion lends an unforgettable tenderness to the Kabuki Drama; to the dainty Tea Ceremony; to the Classical "No" dance and the countless rituals of a fine culture developed through thirty centuries of emotional expression. The same spirit is behind the courtesy that attends every step of your visit to delightful Japan—the world's greatest vacation land.

Hand in hand with these evidences of aesthetic growth are the luxuries of today. Modern railroads and motors, and great hotels with all Occidental conveniences are at your call as well as the finest facilities for golf, tennis, and the other smart sports of the moment.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

those upon whom fortune smiles are few and far between.

Having become famous, the clowns quickly forget that they were once poor artists dependent upon the daily grind of life; they spend their money right and left without giving a thought to the future, to the time when their acts may cease to please, and when they will have difficulties in securing engagements. This is possibly due to artistic temperament. It is a weakness which I have, happily, overcome. I have always lived simply, worked hard, and made provisions for my future. When my work is done, I go home; and if I have any hobbies, they are inexpensive.

As for the attraction and charm of his profession, Grock continues:

I must confess that the work is too hard to prove satisfying without having some other diversion. There are times when I have experienced an unparalleled joy in being in perfect communion with my audience; that is the greatest privilege of the artist. I am happy to say that I have always succeeded in gaining the favor of my audiences, and that the applause I have received has greatly repaid me for my efforts.

Of all the crowds before which I have appeared, there are none as appreciative and sympathetic as the English. They are aware of the minutest detail, and they evince a more delicate sensitiveness than any other race I have ever met. In France, however, if an artist misses or fumbles one of his acrobatic feats, he is often laughed at, or even derided. This is not true of England, for the English public seems to sense that the poor devil of a buffoon is trying to do his best, and they give him another chance to succeed in his number.

It is becoming daily more difficult to be a skilful juggler, acrobat or clown, and that is particularly true since the war. Before the war it was comparatively simple to amuse the crowd or make it laugh. At present, the juggler and the clown find it hard work to create an amusing act. People have become too blasé, and they are no longer satisfied with the simple acts which astonished them formerly. I know several famous clowns who have lost favor with their audiences because they could not introduce novelties in their entertainments.

Let George Do It.—We blame those in charge of the Prince of Wales's hunting party in South Africa for his recent misadventure. You will remember he walked 100 miles to shoot an elephant, and just as he came upon an elegant tusker, it got wind of his colored porters and escaped. The obvious error was in not arming the porters with whiskbrooms. We do not believe that there is anything on two or four feet that could get away from a colored porter armed with a whiskbroom.
—*Boston Herald.*

Pianissimo.—In a Boston restaurant, where the versatile orchestra will play anything a diner may request, a patron was asked what he would like the orchestra to play. "If it is agreeable to everybody else," said the diner, "I wish they would please play checkers till I finish my dinner."
—*Boston Globe.*

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department
can not be returned

HERE is a group of prize-winning poems in *The Gypsy* (Cincinnati). The first three were picked by Mr. St. John G. Ervine, of the London *Observer*, the prizes being offered by Mr. T. H. Howe, of Cincinnati. The fourth wins the award from an unknown donor.

The prize-winning lyric reads:

RURAL NIGHT

By JOHN W. LA RUE

I hear rain falling and a rung bell
Of Mentor fade along the dark,
Thrumming the wet, soft wind to tell
The slumbering hour. A dog's long bark,
Answered from afar in miniature,
Renews the wolf-run pristine hills
Where dreamers in lonely deeds endured
A hundred freshets. The darkness stills,
Waiting the jubilant full song
Of some bird awakened from a dream
Of broken wings. Silence turns on,
Troubled, into silence, and I seem
In memory under the roof of youth—
Same bell, same bird, same waking cry
With April urgent on the earth—
Same dawn to wait, and rain-sweet sky.

The prize-winning sonnet:

THE NONE TOO CRYSTAL WATERS

By PHILIP BLAIR RICE

By all the fairest rivers of the earth—
By Isis, Isar and the foaming Inn,
And where the ribbon of the Wye runs thin;
By Danube's music in the halls of mirth
And Guadalquivir in the land of dearth;
By Tigris in the lair of ancient sin—
Of language I have made a mandolin,
Strumming to wake forgetfulness to birth.

But though the waters of the world are cool,
And in their gentle drops of healing bring
A moment's respite to my fevered mind,
I seek a draught no torrent, mountain pool
Or lake can give, nor any earthly spring,
The stream is Lethe; it I cannot find.

The prize-winning free verse piece is:

KE HELE NEI WAU I KE KULA

By KATHRYN JEAN MACFARLANE

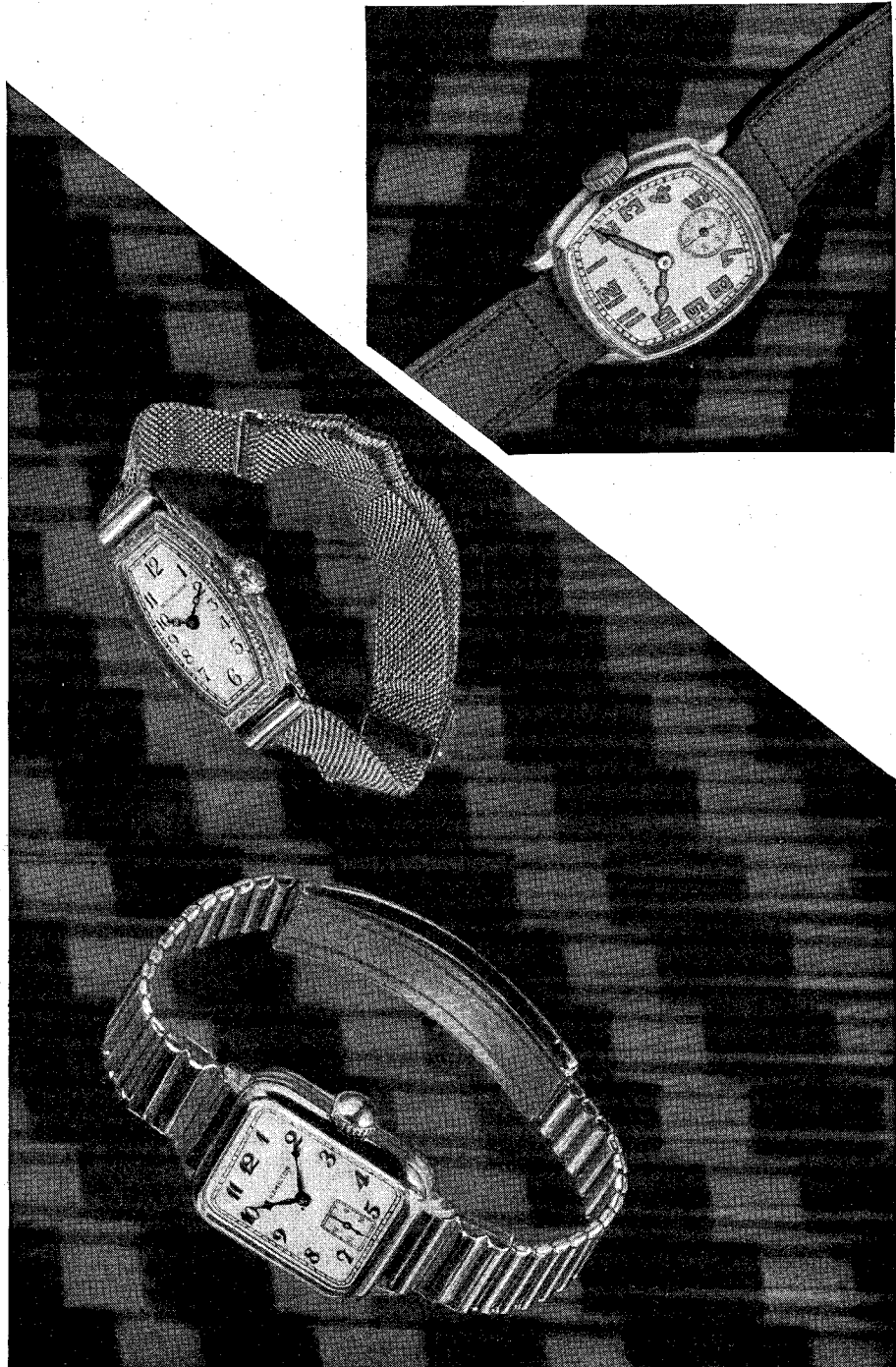
Under the blue shadow of Diamond Head
I go to school.
My teacher is young; she looks like a laughing boy.
But she frowns at me when I look at the red trees,
She says, I am teaching you to spell, Lehua,
Not to watch aeroplanes.

All day I can hear the green sea-horses gallop
Up the sand at Waikiki.
Our teacher reads to us of a haole king
"Who had the strength of ten
Because his heart was pure."
Our kings were strong
They swam with the fish
They danced through the night for the Gods,
They laughed in the dawn,
And they fought for their Islands.
Our Kings were strong
But the Gods were stronger.

The banana and the palm trees glisten in the rain.
There is wind in the trees
And in the old Princess' garden the peacocks scream
To end the day we sing the song America,
It is like the closing of many doors.
I know a song that hurts my throat to sing;
It is sweet like the creamy ginger-flowers.
Long ago it was woven from the clouds
That sit on the green hill-tops
And the tall rainbows that stand over the valleys,
It is a misty winding song
Our Ne lei o Hawaii;
It will be the last song for my grandmother,
I shall have it sung at my wedding.

Hamilton Watches

cases by Wadsworth



Shown on this page is a representative group of watches with movements by Hamilton and cases by Wadsworth.

Wadsworth Cases are sold to the makers of good watches only. Therefore, one way to be sure of getting a good watch is to look for the name Wadsworth in the case.

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CURRENT POETRY *Continued*

The unknown donor's prize is:

BEAUTY

BY BERT COOKSLEY

For Beauty there will never be denying,
Nor words in quarrel, nor a blade unsheathed.
Her couch is where the willow leaves are drying,
She sleeps in fields whose hair is clover-wreathed.

For Beauty there will never be repression,
Nor eyes unmindful, nor a heart full-fed.
Her voice is like the lilac tree's confession,
The earth beneath her feet is comforted.

For Beauty there will never be an ending:
All else, perhaps, save her enhalloved face
Within the misty woodland, in the bending
Of little rivers, in the tree's crisp lace.

Her hands are young hands reaching to the sun
And in her face lives the Immortal One.

EVEN kings must feel that fewer are left
to envy them; and this emancipated one,
speaking in the London *Sunday Times*, will
cause no heartburning. Tho the theme
of "riches beyond kings" may be some-
what overwritten, yet this is one more
good one:

THE RESPONSE TO KINGS

BY RICHARD CHURCH

Sometimes I think that if a certain king
Should come to my frail lodging on the world
And offer place and power, I should turn,
Confronting him with my ambition furled,
And broken pride trailed like a plover's wing.

For I am weary of the race; I burn
No more; I give no flame unto the winds'
Conflict. Mine are other riches; hooded
Treasures of intimate thought; shaded glances
And subtle kisses with one whom the world finds
Not; one who has come with laughter, flooded
The tragic need, the tense and arrogant
Desire for mastery, the craving for acclaim.

With this companion I am greater than kings;
Content to take what comes from treacherous
chances.

O King, however world-wide your renown,
I turn you from my door, with the proud things
That follow in the glory of your name.
For with my secret love I shall not want
Your panoply and strength, your proffered crown!

The *Presbyterian Advance* prints this, and
doubtless accepts responsibility for author-
ship. Writers take warning:

THE EDITOR'S SONG

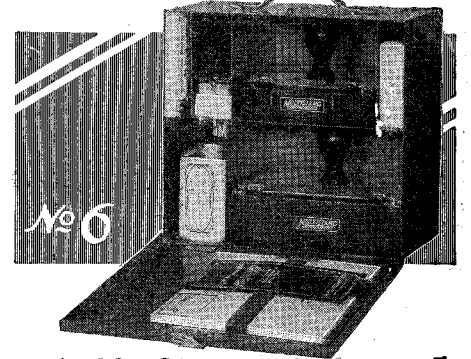
If you have a tale to tell,
Boil it down!
Write it out and write it well,
Being careful how you spell;
Send the kernel, keep the shell,
Boil it down! Boil it down!

Then, when all the job is done,
Boil it down!
If you want to share our fun,
Know just how a paper's run,
Day by day from sun to sun,
Boil it down! Boil it down!

When there's not a word to spare
Boil it down! Boil it down!
Heave a sigh and lift a prayer,
Stamp your foot and tear your hair,
Then begin again with care—

... Boil it down! Boil it down!
When all done, you send it up,
We'll boil it down.
Where you end there we begin;
This is our besetting sin;
With a scowl or with a grin,
We'll boil it down; boil it down.

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THE shade of Dante might have stood by and aided the inspiration of this writer in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

GIFTS OF HEAVEN

By O. L. S.

They were tender alike to the dark as to the radiant dead.
From calm, benign faces the lovely light was shed,
The precious gifts given alike to bright or dark
Ferried unto that coast on Charon's shadowy barque.
For it was law of the King all travelers to His state
Be made of its high mysteries initiate.
They gave to all who came the far-seeing eye,
The power to breathe all fragrance, to hear all melody:
They gave the sensitive inner touch to which is known
The delicate life in dew, the glory hidden in stone;
They gave the vision of beauty, the mind that could draw
From blindness of chaos, tempest and thunder their gentle law.
They gave the last precious gift, the Holy Breath,
To which all that was unlovely brought anguish like death.
They were filled with light, they were filled with fragrance, the radiant ones;
They moved to a music which guides the dance of the stars and the suns,
But the dark ones, pierced by thorns of torturing light, in despair
Made moan: "Our punishment is greater than we can bear."

RECALLING Browning's "Soliloquy in a Spanish Cloister," one may see in *Bozart* how venom may be just as effective in smaller doses:

MARRIED

By WILFRED J. FUNK

I know the way he goes and comes
By heart, the maddening tune he hums
At breakfast, how he clears his throat
Before he speaks: he lives by rote,
And rule, and calendar, and clock:
I wince when I detect the lock
Turn with his key at night, for then
My prison door swings shut again:
I study how to irritate him—
God in heaven! How I hate him!

HERE is a most ingenious use of a single metaphor. In *The Commonweal* (New York):

WIDE WATERS

By DOROTHY LEONARD

All day along my strait canal I go,
Moved by the lock of books to high or low;
Swirling within each new-petitioned cage
But always level after carriage.
Level my banks for little boys to leap
In glassy waters where the fishes sleep;
Strait for the farmer's bridge like faith to span
And make a tryst-rail for his new-found man.
Level for towline; level for old blind mule;
Level as sextant, transit, chain and rule;
Level as life and strait as only one
That keeps its destined channel, once begun.
My stream! My own "bright barque"! I choose
to sail.
I tend the headlight, turn the ruddery tail.
My me! I love it—curious cabined box!—
Its freight, its passengers, its powerful locks,
Its tiny tasks, its evenings under stars,
Its banks that prick before like sunset bars
And offer ever-changing hues at hand.
I love to sit and watch. I couldn't land.
And yet—without a flood, without a break,
Without the definition of a lake,
Comes the wide waters, comes my fairy sea,
My day of troubled, safe infinity!

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An Utterly DRUGLESS Way to Instant Sleep —Boundless Energy The Next Day

IF you are troubled with restless nights, we urge you to make the trial suggested here.

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What It Is

It is called Ovaltine; a scientific food-concentrate developed in Switzerland by a scientist of world-fame. You take it in a cup of warm milk at bedtime; a super-delicious drink that builds health in a natural way.

First, it induces sleep. A few minutes after you go to bed, you get sound, natural sleep. For Ovaltine contains no drugs—as every doctor knows.

Then, *while* you sleep, its peculiar dietetic properties re-supply your system with the energy lost the previous, active day. For it contains, in easily digested form, practically EVERY building element necessary to energy. And thus provides the *kind of sleep that re-builds and rejuvenates*.

You can take it night after night and not only not form a habit, as with drugs, but build up your health as well. You feel like a new person all the next day!

Do you wonder then, that people are flocking to its use? New to America, Ovaltine



is being recommended by over 20,000 doctors. Used for 30 years in Europe, its use has spread to over 54 different nations. It marks one of the most important scientific findings of its time.

Try It Tonight

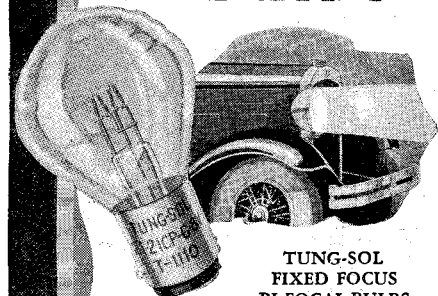
Doctors urge it not only for sleeplessness, but for all nervous and run-down conditions. They recommend it, too, for nervous, underweight children. Thousands of busy people take it during the day to relieve fatigue and restore vitality. Widely different from "malt" or "chocolate" drinks, its scientific standing is unquestioned.

A few weeks' use will make an amazing difference in the way you feel. Your whole appearance will show the results of restful sleep and vitality restored this natural way. Believe or not what people claim for Ovaltine—but *try it*. Try it without delay. Start tonight. Just phone your druggist or grocer now—ask for a can of Ovaltine.

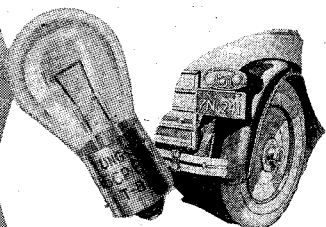
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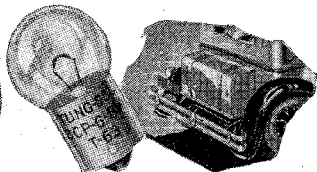
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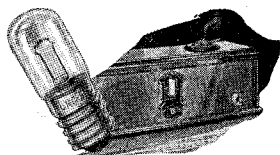
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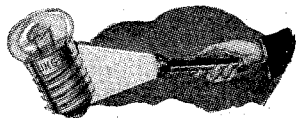
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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

RAILROADS ARE NO LONGER JUST RAILROADS

WHAT are they, then?

They have turned rather into general transportation companies, asserts Vice-President Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania.

They use rail service, automobile buses, freight-trucks, and airplanes.

This sort of combination Mr. Lee believes to be ideal, both for the companies and the traveling public. Far from injuring the railroads, it insures their continued usefulness. Writes Mr. Lee in *The Engineering News Record* (New York), of the part taken in this change by his own company:

Altho our national transportation situation is being modified greatly by new factors, I was never more optimistic concerning the future of American railroads, nor have I known a time when so many constructive plans were afoot to make our railroads of greater and more efficient service to the country.

Even in the last twenty-five years, during which the motor-vehicle and the airplane have appeared as commercial carriers, it was the railroads that chiefly sustained our expanding prosperity. Railroads remain to-day the backbone of our transportation system, and seem destined to continue indefinitely to occupy that position. It is reasonable to expect that our future need for low-cost transportation will be so great that it can be supplied only by a thoroughly coordinated system in which the railroad, the motor-vehicle, and the airplane, each working in its particular field support and supplement one another.

Railroads can no longer confine themselves to rail transportation alone. Some of our railroads within recent years have entered also the business of transporting passengers and freight by motor-car and airplane. As a result the term "railroad" no longer properly describes the transportation service which the more progressive railroads are offering to the public. They are no longer merely railroads; they are transportation companies.

The rise of the motor-car has been one of the most spectacular developments of the present century, and its effect on rail transportation has been marked. A wider recognition of the complementary character of transportation service supplied by railroads and motor-vehicles has emerged from a quarter of a century's experience with the automobile. Co-ordination of rail and highway transportation, eliminating wasteful competition, is now under way.

We have organized the Pennsylvania General Transit Company, all the stock of which is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Using it as a medium, we have obtained, and are obtaining, certificates of public convenience to operate bus lines wherever such step is necessary. In addition, we have acquired outright approximately one dozen companies already operating chiefly over routes of local or comparatively short-distance character. These lines represent a total investment of about \$2,000,000 with 139 buses, carrying more than 4¼ million passengers a year.

Of larger scope, however, are the relations which we have formed with the Greyhound Lines of Indiana. This organization does a business of more than \$7,000,000 a year, operates 425 buses, and carries 3,000,000 passengers annually.

Thus we have a bus organization of no mean proportions. We regard it, however, as only a beginning, and we foresee a far greater future for the coordination of railroads and bus service.

Our plans include the sale of through tickets covering joint rail and bus journeys, the operation of buses to perform the functions of local train service over certain stretches of main lines and also, where conditions warrant, to take the place of passenger-train service on branch lines of light traffic.

Now let us turn to the motorized freight service. The Pennsylvania has been a pioneer in adapting the motor-truck to railroad use. Its first motorized freight line was established seven years ago, but at present it has 51 motor-truck routes in operation, representing 4,084 miles of line. The daily average tonnage handled is approximately 705 tons.

In using motor-trucks for the way-freight service the vehicles merely go from station to station, picking up and putting down the packages on the station platforms. As far as the shipper and receiver are concerned, the trucks supply exactly the same service as the freight trains they replace.

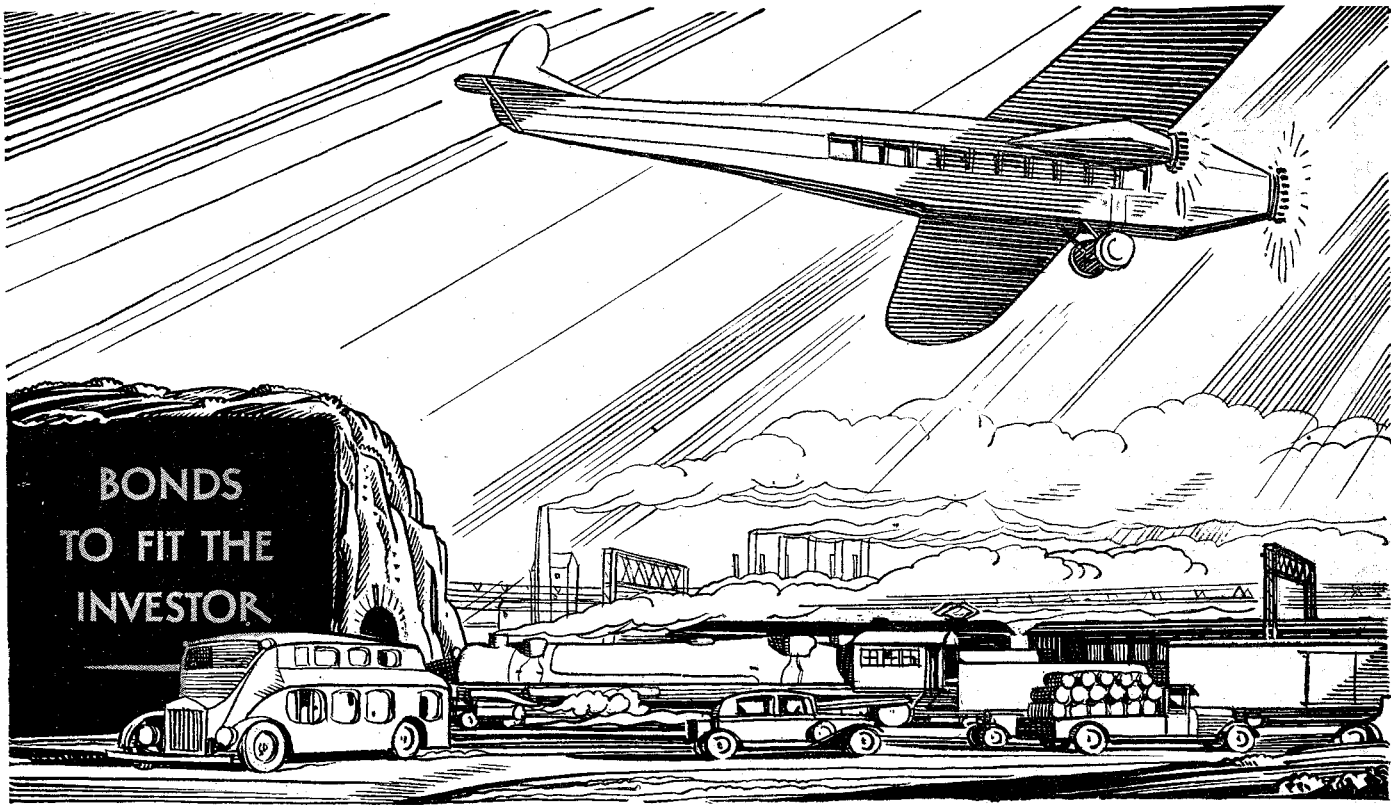
The use of trucks in terminal work is also rapidly progressing. In this work, including participation with other lines, a total of 103 tractors, 309 semi-trailers, 15 chassis, and 220 demountable bodies are devoted exclusively to railroad use. In addition, a large volume of freight is interchanged by truck, under contract.

The use of motor-trucks, in coordination with the railroad, unquestionably reaches its highest economic development in collection and distribution within terminal zones, thus making possible a complete through-transportation service from the door of the shipper to the door of the consignee. In the last fifteen months container car traffic handled by the Pennsylvania Railroad amounted to 96,401 tons.

Altho we have not had so long experience with the airplane, commercial transportation of passengers as a purely private enterprise has made an auspicious beginning in the country.

Our company was the first railroad in America to register officially its confidence in the future of commercial flying. The pioneer 48-hour rail-air service between New York and Los Angeles was established last July, and has been in regular operation since that time. Perhaps the outstanding feature of this service is that it permits long-distance travelers to enjoy the high speed of planes in daylight hours and comfort and convenience of Pullman cars at night.

Without entertaining any illusions concerning the commercial limits of airplane transportation, one can say very definitely that it will be a considerable factor in the further progress of our civilization. Just what will be its ultimate status and how its usefulness will compare with that of the railroads and the motor-car are



LEVELING THE BARRIERS OF DISTANCE

ON wheels and on wings, over highways of steel or concrete and via airways, moves a vast phalanx of transportation—representing about sixty billion dollars of investment. The mobility of man and merchandise—once measured by the range of a horse and wagon—is now limited only to the capacity of steam, gasoline and electric vehicles.

The extent of this remarkable achievement is due not only to the abundance of inventive, engineering and directing ability available, but also to the wise use of the nation's financial resources. America's 249,000 miles of railroads with their costly equipment could not have been provided but for the twenty-five billion dollars which the public has invested in them. Likewise, the more than 40,000 miles of surface, subway and elevated electric lines—and the 660,000 miles of surfaced rural highways

in the United States over which more than twenty-six million motor vehicles travel—were built largely with funds obtained from investors.

Thus the rewards of sound investment in constructive enterprises are far broader than the steady returns of interest or dividends. The whole social and commercial structure upon which all depend is constantly extended and stabilized by the pooling of investment funds.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE *Continued*

questions that only long experience can answer.

The most auspicious thing about the development thus far of the airplane as a commercial carrier in this country is that we have started with cooperation between railroads and air lines. That is getting off on the right foot. It means that we have reached the point where the idea of co-ordinated transport is being taken as a matter of course by every one concerned, including the public.

HOW THE CHICAGO EMERGENCY FUND WORKS

NOW that Chicago citizens and corporations have raised \$74,000,000 to pay municipal bills until July 1, as told in our issue of March 22, many readers may be interested to hear details of the emergency-fund plan whereby the city is enabled to pay its way until 1928 tax moneys are received. The fund, it will be recalled, was raised by the Citizens' Rescue Committee, headed by Silas H. Strawn.

It might be mentioned, incidentally, that several financial writers have pointed out that Chicago's straitened condition has been far from bankruptcy, altho they agree the city might have been "broke." Chicago "was suffering from an acute temporary shortage of revenue resulting, quite naturally, from the failure of the taxing authorities to get out the tax bills for a couple of years," says *The Daily Bond Buyer* (New York). It was "in exactly the same position as the telephone company would be in if it failed to send out its monthly bills for a year or two."

Returning to the emergency-fund plan, we find that "the problem appears to have been solved by the unique expedient of setting up a taxpayers' warrant trust," according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which acquaints us with details:

The members of a managing committee selected from the Strawn group are acting as trustees. They propose to meet pressing public needs by selling certificates of beneficial interest issued by the trust. By this ingenious arrangement the citizens' committee is enabled to obtain funds from the general public that can be used to purchase tax warrants, while at the same time the various governmental units are forced to deal directly with the trust which represents the citizens.

The management committee announced when formed that it proposed to purchase tax warrants both from present holders and from issuing governmental agencies. In the latter case, it was the intention to require that the proceeds should be expended only for such purposes as the managing committee deemed "most urgent and appropriate." Safeguards against the utilization of trust funds simply to enable present holders to liquidate without bringing the needed current relief to public treasuries are contained in the promise that the committee will endeavor to require the sellers of such warrants to purchase with

the proceeds additional warrants approved by the committee. In this way an opportunity is offered to acquire past due warrants and make a market for new ones, issued against 1930 taxes.

To aid sales of the trust certificates of beneficial interest, the article goes on, "a careful series of questions and answers has been published which sets forth succinctly the reasons why the city and the county are unable to finance themselves, the extent of their current obligations and the desperate character of the need for ready money." And the taxpayer "is assured that he incurs no risk," and that "the contributions which he makes to the trust fund will not be recklessly expended." Continuing:

This extraordinary document is illuminating in more senses than one. It is a striking testimonial to the existence of political and financial incompetency and corruption in the second greatest city of the country, calculated to make those who indulge in praise of American efficiency revise their opinions.

At the same time, it offers an encouraging hope for permanent reform through the evidence it affords of an aroused public spirit determined to resist further exploitation. A body of influential citizens has demonstrated the power that private creditors can, upon occasion, exert over public debtors. It is undoubtedly a dangerous power, and one which every thinking citizen will wish to see exercised only in extreme emergencies. Such an emergency, however, exists in Chicago to-day.

The committee, fully conscious of the delicate nature of its task, proposes, therefore, to use its power to control abuses as far as possible.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS

AND now Turkey is said to be facing a serious financial embarrassment, which, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, means a call for outside financial assistance to allow her to keep up her foreign-debt payments, and that in turn "means one more addition to the pressing demands that converge upon the world's capital markets."

It seems that the Turkish pound has been depreciating ever since 1919, as the result of this combination of factors:

The country regularly imports more than it exports, and lack of a reliable banking and currency system, combined with depreciating currencies, have made it increasingly difficult to obtain offsetting foreign credits. Recently, crop failures, together with larger demands from importers to cover their needs, have caused a chronically bad situation to become acute. Purchases abroad for development of public-improvement programs are also stated to have placed a heavy strain upon the exchanges, since foreign deliveries have been paid for currently.

The result is that altho the Turkish foreign debt has been reduced to relatively insignificant figures, declaration of a moratorium on debt payments is highly probable. Meanwhile, the Turkish exchange problem is becoming increasingly grave.

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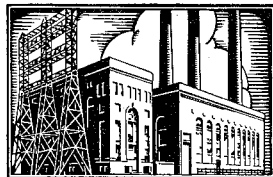
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

AUTOMOBILES: TWENTY-ONE CENTS A POUND

IF the man who buys a low-priced automobile of this year's make compares his expenditures with other things he buys, he will find, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "that the price of his car per pound would buy, at current wholesale prices, one pound of beef or pork, one and one-third pounds of cotton, one and one-quarter pounds of crude rubber, and three pounds of coffee." On the other hand, we are told, "one pound of the rayon used in his wife's dresses is almost six times the price of his automobile per pound, and one pound of raw silk at a wholesale price, more than twenty times the price of his car per pound."

This is a new way of looking at the cost of automobiles, emphasizing the oft-asserted statement that nowadays one gets more for his money in a motor-car than in almost any other article.

And in the five years since 1925 the prices of automobiles have gone down with the prices of other commodities, continues *The Wall Street Journal*:

Current price of rubber is down more than 75 per cent. from the 1925 average price of 73 cents a pound, cotton is off approximately 30 per cent. from the 1925 average of 23 cents a pound, and coffee is priced more than 60 per cent. below the 1925 level of 20.3 cents. Rayon, currently selling around \$1.15 a pound, is down 40 per cent. from the 1925 price of \$1.90 for similar grades, and a representative quality of raw silk is now priced at \$4.53 a pound, down about 33 per cent. from the 1925 average of \$6.68.

Automobile prices have shown similar but more moderate reductions during the period, reflecting advances in manufacturing economy and sharply increased competition within the industry.

The price per pound of the lowest priced automobile has receded 30 per cent. from the 1925 level of 29.4 cents and, similarly, the average price per pound of eight leading lines selling under \$1,000 is now 27.1 cents against 34.4 cents in 1925, a reduction of 22 per cent.

Average per pound price of leading models selling between \$1,000 and \$2,000 is currently 37.8 cents, compared with 46.5 cents in 1925, a decline of 19 per cent. Leading cars priced between \$2,000 and \$5,000 have an average price per pound of 67.1 cents, compared with 80.3 cents in 1925, a reduction of 17 per cent.

The Wall Street Journal presents this table showing automobile and commodity prices in 1930 and 1925:

	1930	1925
Coffee.....	\$0.077	\$0.203
Cotton.....	0.159	0.230
Rubber.....	0.168	0.730
Pork.....	0.205	0.223
Beef.....	0.215	0.180
Cars under \$1,000.....	0.271	0.344
Cars, \$1,000-\$2,000.....	0.378	0.465
Cars, \$2,001-\$5,000.....	0.671	0.803
Rayon.....	1.150	1.896
Silk.....	4.530	6.679

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DO THE RAILROADS NEED THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS?

THE problem of unremunerative passenger service is the most perplexing with which the railroad executive has to deal. So *The Railway Age* offers a suggestion, just as a suggestion, not as a final solution. This is, practically, let the railroads provide for third-class passengers.

The railroads have, of course, been losing day-coach traffic to the automobile. And then recently there has been a great increase in long-distance highway motor-coach traffic. According to *The Railway Age*:

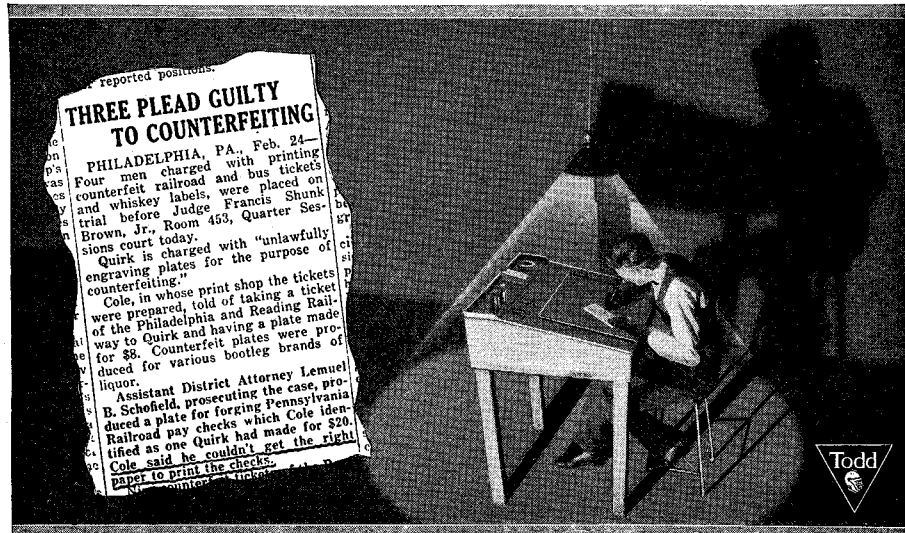
The long-distance motor-coach has built up a class of passengers which, except for the low rates offered by long-distance motor-coaches, could not afford to travel at all.

Some railroad men who have studied this situation have arrived at the opinion that the railroads ought to provide for passengers of lower economic status, for the purpose of bringing in new revenues to supplant those which have been lost by the decline in first-class day-coach traffic. This suggestion has been strenuously opposed, however, by others who see in the proposal a threat to the basic railroad rate of 3.6 cents a mile.

The present charge for sleeping in parlor-car service, including both rail and Pullman charges, is not too high, thinks *The Railway Age*, nor would a decrease in the prevailing rate for day-coach travel bring in enough more passengers to increase the revenues. But there is another alternative—"can not an experiment, at least, be made in attracting passengers of lower economic status without at the same time threatening the present day-coach rate of 3.6 cents a mile?" Perhaps, it is suggested, "the answer is to be found in the recent improvements which the railroads have been making in their day-coach service—bucket-type seats, superior sanitary arrangements, free observation-car privileges, reserved seats, etc." As we read:

By providing such facilities at the rate of 3.6 cents a mile, on some trains, have not the railroads actually created a new class of service intermediate between day-coach service of the old style and Pullman service? If service of this character can be given for 3.6 cents a mile as an experiment in attracting business, would it not be equally logical to provide service of the older style (which still persists to a large degree) at a rate lower than 3.6 cents per mile? If the long-distance motor-coaches, by charging rates considerably less than the railroad day-coach rate, have drawn their business, not from the railroads primarily, but rather from classes of persons who could not travel at higher rates, does it not seem reasonable to assume that the railroads also might make a successful bid for this class of patronage without seriously competing with their modern de luxe day-coach service? Under such an arrangement we would have three classes of service: Pullman, at the present rates of about 4.5 or 5 cents a mile; first class, in modern day-coaches, at 3.6 cents a mile; and second class, in the older day-coaches, at a rate to approximate that of the long-distance highway motor-coaches.

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Price of Curiosity.—READER—"Dear Editor: What's the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you?"
EDITOR—"Marry her."—*Pathfinder.*

How the War Started.—SHE—"Anybody would think that I was nothing but a cook in this household!"
HE—"Not after eating a meal here!"
—*Judge.*

Me-a-i-a-w!—YOUNG WIFE—"How fortunate I am in possessing a husband who always stays at home in the evening."
BOSOM FRIEND—"Yes. Your husband never was much addicted to pleasure."—*Sidmouth Observer.*

Easy Enough, Ask Einstein.—"Don't worry," advised the medico. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"—*Army & Navy Journal.*

Guilty at Sight.—A criminal was recently arrested through a photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic. A man with a face resembling a wireless photograph of his face deserves to be arrested.
—*London Opinion.*

What Price "Meticulous"?—One more unfortunate
Word doomed to death—
Oh, it is "colorful,"
Gasping for breath.

Its cousin, "intriguing,"
Is washed up and out—
Curing the pain in
My neck, without doubt.
—*Buffalo News.*

And Smoked Herring.—"Some men thirst after fame, some after love, and some after money."
"I know something that all thirst after."
"What's that?"
"Salted almonds."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bargain Day.—OFFICER—"Flag of truce, Excellency."
HIS EXCELLENCY—"What do the revolutionists want?"
OFFICER—"They would like to exchange a couple of generals for a can of condensed milk."—*Passing Show.*

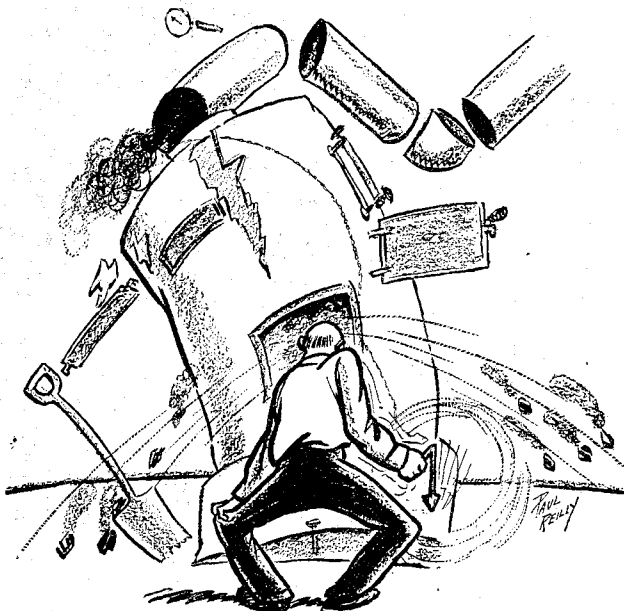
Job for Nurmi.—"Yes, sir," panted the new shepherd, "I got all the sheep in, but I had to run some to get those lambs."
"Lambs? I have no lambs. Let's see what you got," was the answer.
Looking into the shed, the astonished owner saw fourteen panting jack-rabbits.
—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

Fingers Crossed.—He had risked his life to rescue the girl from a watery grave and, of course, her father was grateful.
"Young man," he said, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter."
"None whatever, sir," replied the amateur life-saver, "I am already married."
—*Chicago News.*

Sure Preventive.—"I am always ill the night before a journey."
"Then why don't you go a day earlier?"
—*Gutierrez.*

Tagged.—FRANK—"I don't see how you tell those Smith twins apart."
HANK—"That's easy. Mabel always blushes when we meet."—*Tiger.*

Not for Pleasure.—WIFEY—"I'm going up-town this afternoon."
HUBBY—"Shopping?"
"No, I won't have time. I just want to get some things I need."—*Capper's Weekly.*



The old model Ford driver cranks the furnace.

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Now, Altogether!—Parents to Aid Boy in Stabbing.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Need a Tonic.—Brokers' loans are now slowly increasing weak by weak.—*Financial Chronicle.*

Walloping Wagner.—
"TANNHAEUSER" SUNK
BY METROPOLITAN
—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Oh, Now, Now!—It is understood the magazine plans to send out 25,000,000 to 35,000,000,000 ballots.—*Editorial in the Helena Independent.*

Pass the Ouija Board.—
MAN SLAIN IN
BRAWL; CLAIMS
SELF-DEFENSE
—*Dallas Daily Times Herald.*

Better Than a Medal.—
JURY AWARDS \$1,200
TO WOMAN FOR KILLING
OF HUSBAND.
—*South Bend News Times.*

Jolly Complaint.—Among the causes of flat feet in children the experts include music weaknesses, improper shoes, and congenial malformations.—*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

Richly Deserved.—Top windshield is cracked on left side; windshield is scratched where wiper has been; right headlight glass broken; left fender is split; right front wheel is sprung and wobbles; stolen night of 12th of February. Reward if returned in good condition.
—*Virginian-Pilot and Norfolk Landmark.*

Believe It or Not.—The House of the Good Shepherd is all that its name implies—a place where predispositions to laxity are reinforced and made strong.—*Tucson Daily Citizen.*

Perfectly Simple, Watson.—The murder of the man and the finding of the body was followed by a series of tragedies, including the suicide of the murdered man.—*Idaho Falls Times-Register.*

Might Try Bear's Grease.—The Federal Government has been called into the Chicago crime situation to afford police a new weapon for ridding the city of its bald men.—*Albany Evening News.*

Attaboy!—
GOV. C—SPEAKS AT
DEDICATION PROGRAM—
FILLED TO CAPACITY
—*Head-line in a Brainerd (Minn.) paper.*

Missed His Cue.—Col. Arthur F. Foran, controller of the Port of New York, was charged with failure to prevent liquor smuggling by New Jersey Anti-Saloon League head.—*Danbury (Conn.) Evening News.*

Well-Known Partnership.—FRA—"How do you spell financially?"
TERNITY—"F-I-N-A-N-C-I-A-L-L-Y," and there are two 'R's in embarrassed."—*Orange Peel.*

Bright Idea.—INSPECTOR—"Got away, has he? Did you guard all the exits?"
COUNTRY CONSTABLE—"Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the entrances."—*Cooperative News.*

Universal Alibi.—
FRENCHMAN ASKS DIVORCE,
SAYS MARRIED IN TRANCE
Stand back, fellas, don't crowd. I'll let you know if he gets one.—*Buffalo News.*

Gates Ajar.—
Oh, shed a tear
For Luther Stover;
He tried to toot
Two State cops over.
—*New York Sun.*

Please wail one wail
For Adolph Barr;
He just would drive
A one-eyed car.
—*Macon Telegraph.*

Bill Muffet said
His car couldn't skid;
This monument shows
That it could and did.
—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

and.—"F. J. H.," New York City.—The practise of beginning sentences with the conjunction "and" dates from 855, and can be verified from *The Old English Chronicle* (Parker M. S.). The use may be found also in Shakespeare's *King John* (act iv, scene 1), the *Gospel of St. John*, xxi: 21; Grote's "History of Greece," and Kingsley's "Hypatia."

double f.—"R. F.," Evanston, Ill.—The use of the double "f" form in certain names, as in *Ffarington*, etc., is due to the fact that in ancient manuscripts a capital *F* was often written as *ff*. A misunderstanding of the practise has caused the writing of *Ff* or *ff* at the beginning of some family names.

dozens.—"L. M. B.," Los Angeles, Calif.—Best usage sanctions the singular after a number, but the word is used also in the plural.—Shakespeare used both forms. "I should make *four dozen* of such . . . staves." *II Henry IV*, v. 1.; "Of wounds *two dozen* odd."—*Coriolanus*, ii. 3; "Thirty *dozen* moons with borrow'd sheen."—*Timon of Athens*, iii. 6; "Knock 'em down by the *dozens*."—*Henry VIII*, v. 4. Note, however, that no number precedes the word in the last quotation.

firm names.—"A. S. V. deR.," Sheboygan, Wis.—The correct forms of address are "Messrs. Marshall Field & Company" and "The Funk & Wagnalls Company."

In the designation of firm names, the sex of the partners is not taken into account.

goods.—"H. W. M.," Cleveland, Ohio.—*Goods* is a plural noun. It is used, as in dry-goods, in plural form, and takes a verb in the plural to agree with it—"Before the *goods* are wrinkled," not "before the *goods* is wrinkled."

granary.—"C. R. T.," Stavely, Canada.—Because a handful of ill-informed persons do not know that the word granary is pronounced *gran'-a-ry*, and mispronounce it *gra'-na-ry*, there is no cause to vary the correct usage of two hundred millions (more or less) of people.

hot-cross buns.—"C. S. A.," Los Angeles, Calif.—*Hot-cross buns* originated with English bakers, who, after kneading the dough, marked each cake with a cross, baked it, and then sold them on Good Friday to commemorate the death of Jesus Christ.

Napoleon Bonaparte; Corsica.—"F. A. L.," New York City.—*Napoleon Bonaparte* was French because he was born of Italian parents on French soil and reared there. *Corsica*, after its many vicissitudes, became French. The story of the island, told briefly, is that it was settled by the Iberians who came from Spain; the Ligurians who came from Gaul or Italy; the Romans who colonized Mariana near the mouth of the Golo, and the Sylla who settled Aleria near the mouth of the Tavignano. Rome Latinized the barbarians. Later, the Vandals, the Byzantines, the Goths, the Saracens, and last of all, the Italians came in the order specified. Of the Italians, the Pisans came first in 1077; the Genoese followed three centuries later in 1347. Owing to this diversity of peoples, Corsica was in a constant state of turmoil, one race constantly fighting with another. Tired of these disturbances, the Queen of the Ligurians sold the island to Louis XV. in 1768, since which time, with the exception of during two futile risings, and an invasion by the English (1793-1796), it has remained a French possession.

navette.—"B. W.," St. Louis, Mo.—The word you seek is correctly spelled *navette*, an incense-boat; a navicula, or "a boat-shaped vessel for holding incense." The term has been applied also to a small vase for a side-table in imitation of the clerical incense holder. This type of vase was common in the Middle Ages, and has been reintroduced lately.

personnel.—"G. H.," Greenville, Pa.—So spelled this word, used in connection with the members of the men's glee club, is correct, but when used when referring to the women's glee club, it should be spelled *personnelle*.

spitting.—"H. L. B.," Philadelphia, Pa.—Shakespeare's plays show that the practise of spitting at a person is a sign of defiance, such as a cat may give to a dog, or of spurning—"Would thou wert clean enough to spit upon!" *Timon of Athens* (act iv; sc. 3).

Formerly *spitting* in the hand, and rubbing in the saliva, was a sign of sincerity and was resorted to as a sign of one's faith in the person to whom later the hand was offered as a sign of friendship. The practise survives to this day among certain African tribes.

whilst.—"H. D. B.," San Antonio, Texas.—This is the English form of the American *while*. It is an early form of the conjunction that survives in English literature. Shakespeare used it only sixteen times, but used *while* fifty-seven times.

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Screen Wire Cloth,
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"GOLD STRAND"
under "G" in your
classified telephone
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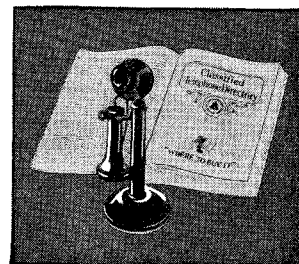
THESE are busy days . . . so many odd jobs are waiting to be done . . . there's no time to be lost hunting here, there and everywhere for the new things you need. You can save miles of steps by consulting your classified telephone directory first.

In it are listed all sorts of needed services — with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of those who supply them — plumbers, tailors, hairdressers and so on.

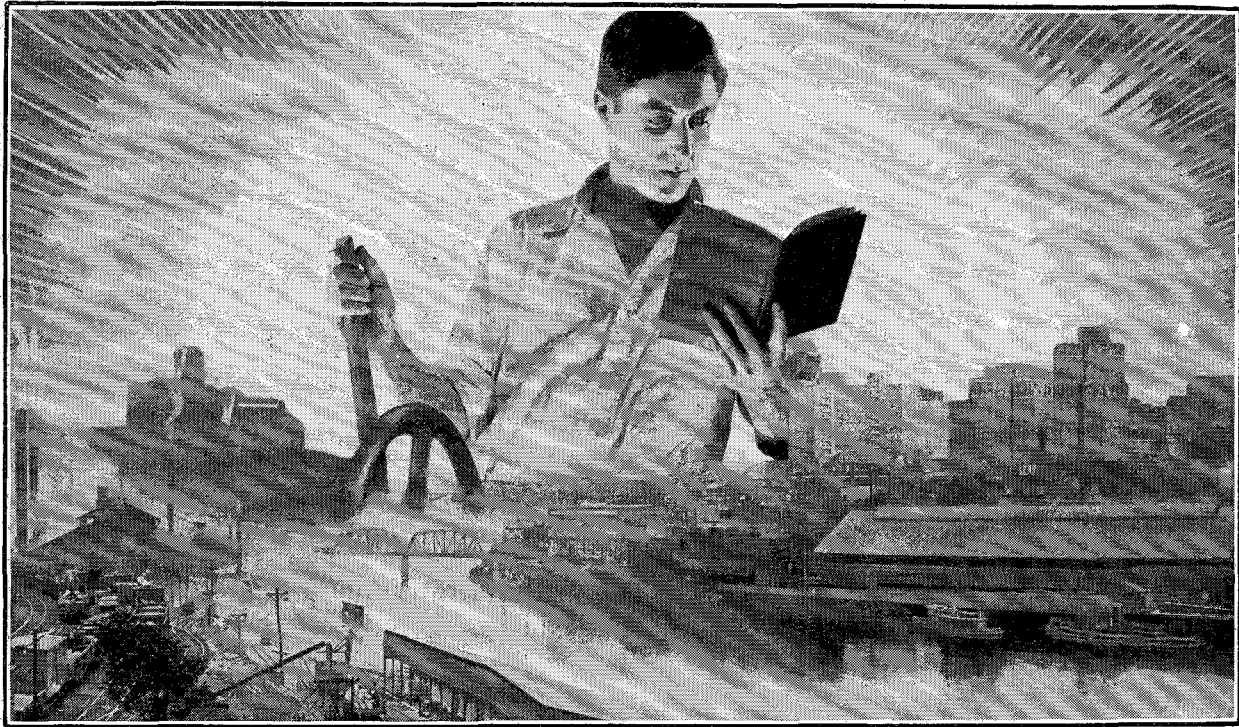
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